JANUARY 31, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Free Gold in France

AMONG the rules to which we, as members of the International Monetary Fund, have agreed are provisions for keeping steady the value of gold. During the Great Depression of the nineteen-thirties the position of gold as a monetary metal was challenged. Many experts, many political leaders, urged that countries could and should do without gold.

Gold's position will never again be completely secure, but the International Monetary Fund gives the best possible assurance to gold producers all over the world that gold will keep its use and its value in international affairs.

Anything that challenges the position of the Fund challenges, directly or indirectly, the stability of gold. In the action of the French earlier this week the challenge was direct. A "free" gold market, in connection with the partly free exchange market in Paris, will be allowed. The price of gold will fluctuate from day to day. The link between gold and the franc has gone.

A number of Canadians, whose interest in gold and gold mining is more enthusiastic than intelligent, more concerned with quick profits than with the security of our mining industry, are once again urging a free gold market here. If a country in the secure and comfortable position of Canada decides to try to make quick profits out of its gold production, based on the generally upset state of the world and the fact that high prices can be got for small quantities of gold in the markets of the Middle East and other parts of the world, the Monetary Fund will very soon break up, or at any rate break away from gold.

This would mean that the United States would no longer be obliged, as it is under the rules of the Fund, to buy all the gold we offer. To grab at quick profits in far corners of the world, at the expense of long run assurance of sales of gold to U.S.A., would be to kill the goose that lays our golden eggs.

Besides, the French policy would not work in Canada. No gold, or practically none, is mined in France; they are not concerned with profits on new production. They are simply trying to tempt back to France a lot of capital that escaped during and since the war, and sought security in the United States and elsewhere. They are offering the owners of this capital an incentive (in the new free exchange market) to bring their money home, and security at home in the form of gold if they choose to buy it. But no exports of this privately-owned gold will be allowed.

In Canada a gold market of this sort, with exports forbidden, would do nobody any good. It would not even produce any quick profits.

The Case of Dr. Whitton

WE must confess that the desire of the Alberta government to send to an Alberta jail so eminently able and useful an authority on welfare work as Dr. Charlotte Whitton, O.B.E. is a little more than we are able to understand. Dr. Whitton, who has long been a frequent and valued contributor to this journal, wrote a lengthy and somewhat critical report on the child welfare work carried on by the Alberta government, about which report that government has made no complaint in the courts. But she is charged with having had some knowledge of an article published in a weekly magazine with some circulation in Alberta, which the Alberta government claims to have constituted criminal libel. Criminal libel cannot be prosecuted except in the province of publication, which was Ontario; but by a curious oversight on the part of the lawmakers, conspiracy to commit criminal libel can apparently be prosecuted anywhere, and Dr. Whitton is therefore being prosecuted in Alberta on the charge of conspiracy to commit criminal libel. We have entire confidence in the ability of the Alberta courts to decide with perfect justice whether she conspired, and whether what she conspired to do was criminal libel.

The Alberta government has long held uncommon, and in our opinion unwise, views about the liberty of the press. It has attempted to restrict that liberty from time to time by enactments of its own purporting to be within its powers under property and civil rights; and the higher courts have consistently declared these attempts to be *ultra vires*. Even if the courts should decide that (1) Dr. Whitton conspired with others for the publication of the article in question and (2) that the article constituted criminal libel, we should still feel that the Alberta government had done itself no good by getting Dr. Whitton sent to jail.

For outside of the Social Credit party there is a strong and widespread belief among Canadians that a very great latitude should be allowed to publicists, and especially to serious and technically qualified publicists, when engaged in the examination and criticism of the acts and policies of governments and their agents. If the practice of governments prosecuting their critics should extend, and if the courts should develop a habit of strict construction of the term criminal libel, a great deal of the criticism of governments which is now indulged in, and which we believe to be generally favorable to the democratic process, would become impossible because of the danger involved. The present tendencies of the governments of Alberta and Quebec seem to us anti-democratic from this point of view.

Too Much Acclamation

THE daily press, after spending a week telling the public that Mr. King had not said he was going to retire and therefore probably would not retire anyhow, has now spent the succeeding week telling the same public not only that Mr. King will certainly retire, but

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo by Dr. Eric Greenhill

Because of the peacetime extension of the Canadian National Blood Transfusion Service throughout Canada, many lives will be saved, particularly in isolated districts. Story and pictures on pages 2 and 3.

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Canada's Red Cross Now Extending Service to

Canada's Red Cross National Blood Transfusion Service is the first in the world to be organized on a national scale. It is to serve cities and remote areas. The organization . .

. . . both collects and delivers blood wherever it is needed. The West Indies are also served. Above, van being loaded in Edmonton with equipment for mobile clinic.

Mobile clinic, Peace River country, Alta. Each clinic has two doctors. Above, V.A.D.'s arrange equipment.

Alberta clinic under way to which 300 donors came. Blood collected is often parachuted into inaccessible areas.

V.A.D. fixing her stool. Blood is taken from volunteers as in wartime. Staff works long hours.

Donor contributing blood with Dr. W. G. Rice, Provincial Medical Director, B.C., in attendance.

Blood collecting team (above) prepares to board H.M.C.S Warrior in Vancouver Harbor; at right, clinic in . . . .

. . . action aboard vessel. No difficulties are too great to stop service from delivering and collecting blood.

Take Plasma and Whole Blood Where Needed

By Paul Duval

SOMETHING in the nature of a medical epic is being written in Canada today. It is a medical achievement which will affect the lives of all Canadian citizens—a service in which this country's Red Cross is a pioneer: the Canadian National Blood Transfusion Service, the first national service of its kind in the world.

In 1945, Canadian-born Dr. Stuart Stanbury, one of the world's leading haematologists and present National Director of the Blood Transfusion Service, was asked to survey the blood transfusion facilities in Canada's hospitals and prepare a report on his findings for the Canadian Red Cross. With that report, Dr. Stanbury presented a plan for a National Service. That plan, ambitious in scope and tremendous in import, is now being put into operation.

Once this nation-wide plan for a Blood Transfusion Service becomes a reality across the Dominion, it will mean *free* access for individual Canadians to the life-giving fluid of mankind. Just what this means in stark terms of life and death may, perhaps, be suggested by a few facts taken from the Red Cross report. This report revealed that there were provinces in which no civilian hospital had sufficient plasma for treatment of one severe case of burns. There were also large areas of the country without a single bank of stored blood for transfusions. The Stanbury report stated further that "many small hospitals, with no laboratory facilities, are undertaking the processing of plasma. *Random sampling shows many bottles to be heavily contaminated with molds or bacteria.* In at least one large general hospital, transfusion of such contaminated plasma caused the death of the patient"... Such facts obviously represent a condition which no advanced nation can permit to continue.

Figures, as much as facts, underscore the pressing necessity of a coordinated blood transfusion service for Canada .... "When it is realized that a severe case of burns may require 20 bottles of plasma and the current commercial price is $40.00 per 500 cc. bottle, the cost of adequate plasma transfusion therapy to the hospital or to the patient of average means will be appreciated" ... On the positive side, the monetary value of the new National Blood Transfusion Service of the Red Cross may be appreciated from its experience to date in Alberta and British Columbia. The Service has been in operation in B.C. less than a year and in Alberta less than six months; yet, in that short time, it has meant a saving of $244,240. And this does not take into account the human lives saved.

In British Columbia, between February and September of last year, 16,246 bottles of blood were collected from volunteer donors. The Calgary depot, opened in September, collected more than 300 bottles in its first week of operation. These figures verify that the voluntary citizen blood service, which succeeded so well in war, can also be successful, and as necessary, in peace.

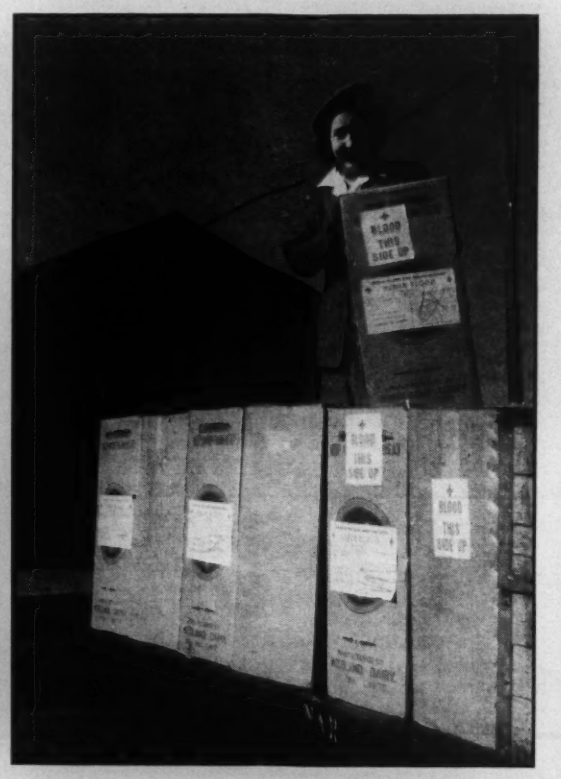
BLOOD knows no boundaries. It bridges creed, color and character. Thus, in town, country and big city, the Red Cross Volunteer Blood Service seeks and accepts blood from any citizen, providing he is physically fit. In the two Western provinces where it is already in operation, the Service travels the breadth of its territories by means of Mobile Clinics. These clinics travel mostly in their specially equipped road convoys of trucks but, when necessary, they travel by boat or rail or other means. The clinics themselves may be held in the local community hall, a church basement, on the floor of a factory—or wherever space is available.

The personnel, the doctors and nurses and drivers, who form the mobile teams are achieving a magnificent work. They are a dedicated and enthusiastic team. None but the wholly devoted would travel the arduous miles and work the long hours necessary.

Blood stacked before being placed into specially designed refrigerator trucks.

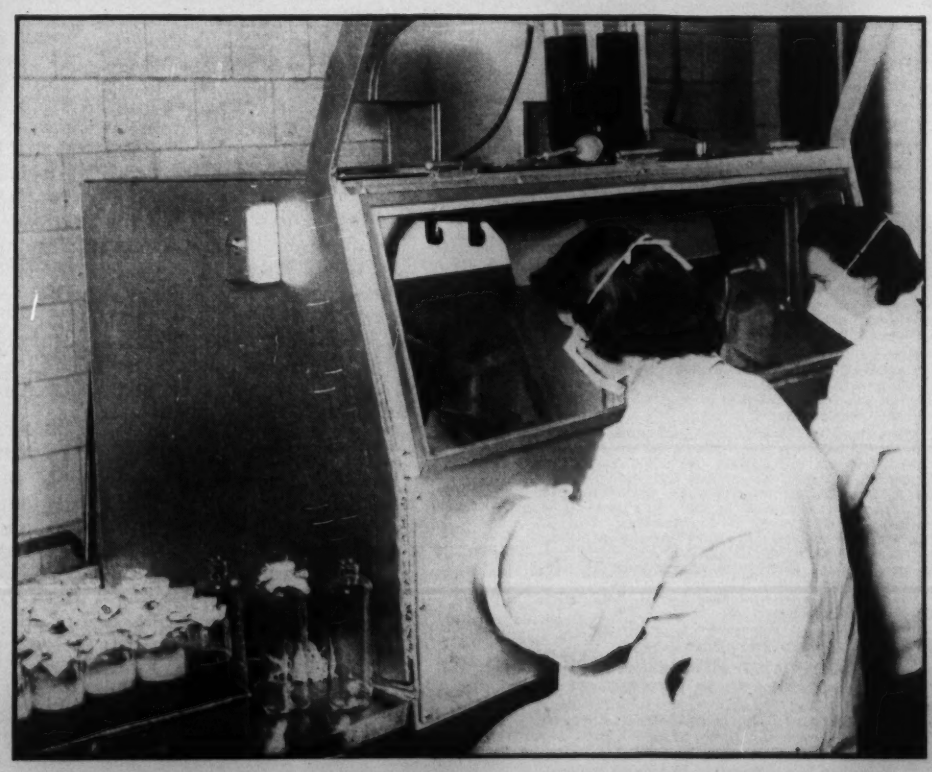
At Edmonton, technician cross-matches samples of blood from hospital patient against voluntary donor's blood bottle before dispatching it for free transfusion.

Lab technicians recheck blood group, determine Rh factor, make serological tests.



Blood is sometimes sent back to main depot by rail—in insulated aluminum boxes.

Girls of the Vancouver Red Cross transport division loading fresh whole blood for delivery to municipal hospitals. All blood, as well as transfusion equipment, is supplied free.



Blood for plasma is given final preparation before being dried to powder. Scene is the plasma processing lab of University of Montreal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Fairbridge Farm Schools Sponsor Juvenile Immigration Program

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. CHICANOT'S article on Juvenile Immigration (S.N., Dec. 6) deserves to be widely read. It puts the case for a form of immigration, which, properly handled, can augment Canada's human resources and perform a notable service to humanity. As Mr. Chicanot points out, Australia has already devised and is acting upon a plan to absorb as many children as possible, the assistance taking the form of free passages in addition to well coordinated arrangements for their care on arrival.

However, the article makes no mention of an organization which has been successfully operating in Canada since 1935 and in Australia since 1912. Fairbridge Farm Schools Inc., founded by Kingsley Fairbridge, a Rhodesian, runs two schools in Australia and one on Vancouver Island in British Columbia. The children are carefully selected from the sources described by Mr. Chicanot and, on reaching the Farm School to which they are assigned, they are housed in cottage-type homes where they live in an atmosphere far removed from that of an institution. Here they are brought up as young citizens-to-be in the healthy environment of a rural village, receive the same education as any other child in the local community, and go out into the world when they are of age to do so, advised and assisted by the parent organization until they reach the age of 21.

The success of this scheme is a matter of record. The facts deserve to be much more widely circulated. It has been aptly described as "immigration without tears". Given the active support of both governments and private citizens in Canada, as it is in Australia, it can help to solve the problem of the homeless child and simultaneously make a substantial contribution to Canadian population.

Cowichan Station, B.C. W. J. GARNETT

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Pasteurization

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. CALDWELL says in his article, "Pasteurization Most Potent Weapon Against Milk Infections", that not one of the 48 States in the U.S. has a compulsory pasteurization law (S.N., Dec. 13). Could it be that too many people across the border have read that enlightening little brochure published a few years ago, entitled "Confessions of a Health Officer", with extracts and explanatory notes from the sworn testimony of George Parrish M.D., City Health Officer of Los Angeles, Calif.?

That milk is an excellent culture medium, I agree, and its capacity in this regard is in no way minimized by the process of pasteurization (a fact apparently not understood, or, conveniently forgotten, by those dealing in this commodity). Pasteurized milk no more offers immunity to consumers than does Grade A raw milk when in the hands of a carrier of typhoid or diphtheria. As an example of this go back to the 1927 epidemic in Montreal. The epidemic was not caused by raw, but pasteurized milk, as the result of a carrier in the plant.

If raw milk is the poison some people would ask us to believe it is, how does it happen that Ontario with a boasted 98 per cent pasteurization has an infant mortality rate of about 40, while the benighted province of B.C. has led the Dominion in its low infant mortality? Between 1944 and 1947 this rate fluctuated between 28.1 and 30.7. In 1944 the mortality reached its lowest point, 28.1, when there was still less pasteurization in the city (Victoria) than at present.

On the one hand we have Dr. Gordon Bates telling a service club in B.C. that raw milk is probably responsible for more deaths than all the wars in history, and R. W. Brown, Professsor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Manitoba, describing this statement as a "rash generalization for which there is no proof".

Victoria, B.C. W. B. CLAYTON

Price of Wheat

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAS it ever occurred to your correspondent, Mr. F. White (S.N., Dec. 6), that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange afforded him a simple way to avoid the loss which he claims he suffered? By using the machinery of the Grain Market he could have sold his wheat for future delivery at a price approximately close to that obtained by his thresherman and thus resolved the supposed problem he faced. By not making use of this market facility he was gambling on the price of wheat, hoping it would advance.

Toronto, Ont. H. V. F. JONES

Trifle

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article, "The Blood of the Grape" (S.N., Dec. 6), was very interesting, but as one whose "Trifles" in the distant past were renowned, may I say that your writer describing that dainty dish was more North American than English. No real Trifle could be made in the meagre confines of a sherbet glass. We did not know such things existed. A large glass bowl, not too deep, is its proper container.

Take a day-old sponge cake and one dozen small (penny) sponge cakes. Cut a hole in the large cake, scoop out a good sized cavity and fill it with apricot jam. Split the small cakes and lay them split side down around the larger one, making a cover for the jam filling. Then soak all the cakes with sherry—soak but not too sloppily. Cover with strawberry jam and then with a layer of macaroons. Make a good—not thin—custard with a little sugar and a dash of rum. Pour this over the cakes while still warm and put in a cool place for at least an hour. Whip cream until stiff with a little sugar and some maraschino. Cover the entire dish with it.

Decorate with strips of angelica, candied fruits (not glacé) and sliced, blanched almonds. A scalloped edging of ratafias is attractive. Decorations and additions to the contents may be added at will. Its size should be an invitation to your guests to come for more.

Sherbet glasses!

Digby, N.S. ELIZABETH E. SCOTT

Daytime Programs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERRING to your editorial, "Radio Courage" (S.N., Dec. 6), I am greatly interested in this much needed advancement in program planning. But what about daytime programs?

Nearly a year ago the broadcasting of the luncheon speeches of the Canadian and Empire Clubs was discontinued by CJBC. The clubs told me that the radio station had discontinued them. I wrote the station manager of CJBC to be informed that the majority of listeners were not interested in the speeches. A program of record playing takes their place.

There is absolutely nothing for intelligent daytime listeners with the exception of two or three commentator programs and the school broadcasts. Surely the minority does not always have to suffer; we pay our fee too.

Toronto, Ont. MARGUERITE MARRS

Hewers of Wood?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOME critics of the Government's economic policy would devalue our dollar and force Canadians to pay up to $150,000,000 a year in exchange. But who gets the exchange and does it square accounts? Answering the last question first: it does not. It is merely a "fine" to discourage importing and we must eventually pay in goods.

If the U.S. doesn't accept our products in sufficient quantities to balance imports we go in the hole. We can evade responsibilities temporarily by mortgaging our natural resources and turning our industries over to them at a discount of 10 per cent, or more as required. Who wants Canadians to be hewers of wood and carriers of water while the other fellow gets the profit? Will not withdrawal of profit, with nothing coming back in return, make our exchange position progressively worse?

Some years ago when U.S. citizens came as tourists or investors to buy our bonds they got the exchange. But when we imported oranges the shipper or grower didn't receive any more cash than he would if our money had not been devalued. The 10 per cent exchange that Canadians paid extra went to the control board. Then when gold, copper, lumber, paper, fowl, etc., were shipped to the U.S., the U.S. market price was received in U.S. funds by the exporters, to which the control board added the 10 per cent collected from the importer of oranges, machinery, cars, etc. In other words the board was collecting from consumers and handing it to producers.

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

Immigrant's Views

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR "Emigrants Have Outgrown This Socialist England," which came from a casual remark of one of the eight emigrants interviewed (S.N., Dec. 13), I, too, am an emigrant from England and I would like to explain a different viewpoint of the political situation there. Every election is won by the victorious party and equally lost by the defeated party. The last general election in England was no exception and it would be very hard to decide whether the result was determined by the votes cast for the Labor party or those cast against the Conservative party. Subsequent behavior of the Conservative party shows that they still do not appreciate this fact, for they have made no efforts to reduce their unpopularity with a large section of the population, which is far from being in complete sympathy with the aims and ideals of the Labor party.

During the last decade the serious defects in the policy of laissez-faire capitalism have become increasingly clear to an increasing section of the population. At the general election it was also clear that the leaders of the Conservative party were either totally unaware of these defects, or chose to ignore them, and their campaign consisted principally of crude abuse of the Labor party.

The main problems for which attempted solutions must be offered by any party seeking the support of the electorate are:

1) Elimination of the boom-depression cycle.

2) Protection of the public from harmful monopolies and similar practices.

3) A moral basis to determine the extent of state enterprise.

4) A moral basis for the relation between public and private control of natural resources.

Deep River, Ont. PHILIP B. AITKEN

Passing Show

QUEBEC and Nova Scotia now have provincial flags, and it seems hard that Ontario should have to march against Ottawa with no prouder oriflamme than Premier Drew's silk hat.

•

McGill is reported to have forbidden members of its teaching staff to engage in politics. We suppose it's all right, if McGill is prepared to have the kind of staff whose members don't want to engage in politics, which we had always supposed to be something of a public duty.

•

Falling stock prices are said to be puzzling the analysts. The funny thing is that rising stock prices never puzzle anybody.

•

Good Old Government

We wept when butter soared in price:
The grocery-man ignored us;
But now, Control has given it
A ceiling that has floored us!

J. E. P.

•

The Ontario government is asked to fix an annual election day for all municipalities and declare it a public holiday. Might go further and give every voter a day's pay for voting.

•

Canadian house-buyers are said to be getting "choosier," but that only means that some of them are in a position to say they do not choose to buy.

•

Don Bradman has made 200 runs in first-class cricket thirty-seven times. Think of the patience of the people who watch him.

•

Henry Wallace is in favor of peace with everybody—except Harry Truman.

•

The Cabinet changes look a good deal like the March Hare's tea-party, with only Ian Mackenzie getting the clean plate.

•

Henry Wallace says he will withdraw if either old party becomes a "peace party" before the election. A peace party of course means a don't-prepare-for-war party.

•

How much simpler the world's problems would be if this were an election year for Joe Stalin too!

•

In the chronological list of White House dogs, Fala has been succeeded by Feller. It remains to be seen if the next Democratic animal will be Failure.

•

Homing pigeons are confused in the vicinity of powerful radio stations. Nature's powers of adaptation are great, however, and they will probably learn how to dial them out, like us.

•

The only control that no politician has yet advocated as a remedy for high prices is self-control.

•

General Eisenhower should give lessons in the art of saying No.

•

Lucy says she can't see why a province would put fleurs-de-lis on its flag when cabbages are so much more precious.

—Photo by Karsh

Like the multiple portrait study above there is more than one side to the career of Eugene Kash, Toronto-born violinist and music director of the National Film Board. Besides film work and concerts he contributes valuably to the current of music in the capital by a children's concert series. His personality and gift for simple explanation have won him hundreds of fans among Ottawa's youngsters. Next Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, at Eaton Auditorium, Torontonians will hear him play the première of a Poulenc Sonata and a Rondo composed especially for Kash by Oscar Morawetz.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

that Mr. St. Laurent will certainly be his successor. The second story is probably just as little authenticated as the first; but both are deplorable. This is no way to run a good convention. In a horse race you can bet not only on win, but also on place and show, and if the winner is a foregone conclusion there is still some interest in finding out who comes second and who third; but in a political convention there is only one prize, and if the public gets the idea that the winner is already assured there will be small attention paid to the race.

If the junior group in the cabinet are really as reconciled to Mr. St. Laurent's victory as the press would have us believe, it can only be because they have had assurances that he is a short-term filler-in, and does not intend to devote his life to leading the Liberal party. Such an assurance would leave to Messrs. Abbott, Claxton and Martin plenty of time in which to establish their respective claims before they are too old. But we repeat that this business of eagerly bowing to the superior claims of a somewhat older man so long before the convention is bad business for the party, and if nobody in the cabinet will go through the motions of wanting to be leader somebody should be drummed up from outside of it. If Mr. Mitchell Hepburn could be induced to throw his hat into the ring the affair could be billed as a grudge fight and the attendance would be enormous.

Against Class War

THE latest encyclical of Pope Pius is a rebuke which is far from being confined to the strikers and fomenters of discord in Italy. It is an appeal to the end that class hatred may be replaced by "collaboration, concord and peaceful work." It is not likely to have much effect upon professed Communists, who have a rival religion to Christianity, and who even in Canada express themselves in language of devotion to Marshal Stalin quite as fervent as that uttered by the most ardent follower of any other religion to the head of his church. But it might and should have some effect upon more moderate Socialists, and notably upon the followers of the C.C.F. party in Canada.

For there is no doubt that the doctrine of the class war is preached quite as emotionally, if not quite as dogmatically, by a good many Canadian Socialists as by Messrs. Tim Buck and Stewart Smith. To say that profits are in themselves immoral—as is preached by almost every Socialist in the country — implies that the class which is in receipt of those immoral profits is an enemy of the classes which do not receive them. It implies that that class performs no service to society either by the provision of capital or by the direction and management of enterprise. From this it is only a step to the conclusion that society should possess itself of these immoral profits and distribute them to the other participants in the productive process, and that this can be done without any loss of production because the profit-receiving classes are making no contribution to production.

The only difference between this and Communism is that the Communists propose to extinguish the claims of the profit-takers by outright confiscation, while the Socialists propose to extinguish them by replacing them with government bonds at a very low rate of interest, which could from time to time be made still lower until it eventually disappears. (If savings continue to be allowed to accumulate and there is no investment outlet for them in private enterprise, they can only be lent to government, and the rate can then be anything that government likes to pay.)

The Vatican, unlike some of the Protestant communions, is committed to the proposition that profits are not in themselves immoral, and that the Marxian doctrine of the class war is unsound. That the receipt of profits imposes great moral obligations on the receiver is not denied by any Christian body, but that is an entirely different proposition. Nor is it denied by any Christian body now, we suppose, that the state is obligated to prevent the "exploitation" (a very vague word) of non-profit takers, whether workers or consumers, who are in a specially disadvantageous position, and to ensure to its more helpless members, especially the very young and the very old, a standard of living compatible with the national standard of decency. But this is not Socialism, it is humanitarianism, and its operations are limited by the fact that under a non-Socialist system capital must still be provided and managed by private savers, and therefore the remuneration available to these providers and managers must continue to be sufficient to induce them to go on saving, providing and managing. Any economic policy which ignores this consideration is either consciously Socialist or is unconsciously paving the way for Socialism by advocating the destruction of the profit-taking class; and that is the class war against which His Holiness protests.

We wonder whether it would not be wise, as well as Christian, for some of the Protestant bodies in Canada to voice a similar appeal for the abandonment of class warfare and the substitution of collaboration and concord.

Mantle of F.D.R.
INFLATION
"FEAR NOT, I WILL DELIVER YOU — JUST AS SOON AS THE STEED GETS HIS FEET ON THE GROUND"
European Political Democracy
LOW

GALLANT SIR TRUMAN AND THE MAIDEN IN DISTRESS

Copyright in All Countries

The Franc and The Fund

LAST week French exporters could only get 119 francs for a dollar from the Bank of France; now they can get 214—nearly double as much. This change is very welcome.

Prices have been rising sharply in France, far more sharply than here in Canada, and wages and other costs have gone up too, so that exports had become unprofitable. Indeed they had almost stopped; French exporters could not compete in foreign markets. Now, since sales abroad will yield nearly double the amount of francs, exports will become profitable again. The "external value" of the franc has been brought down into a more reasonable relation to its "internal value," that is to its purchasing power in France.

The International Monetary Fund, to which we and most other countries belong, has certain rules about changing exchange rates—rules to which all of us including France had agreed. Critics of the Fund have tried to spread the impression that it puts exchange rates into a straight-jacket—keeps them rigid and out of touch with the needs of exporters and importers. This is false. The Fund allows, indeed welcomes, changes in rates that are in line with such needs. It welcomes the new official value of the franc. In fact the only question about the change is whether it has gone far enough.

It is not the change in the official value that runs counter to the spirit and purposes of the Fund; it is two other things that the French have done at the same time.

First, they have established a "free" exchange market in Paris, a market which is largely out of their control and therefore a threat, not only to the franc, but to the value of the other currencies such as sterling that will be traded on it. It takes two countries to make an exchange rate; that is why exchange rates are matters of international, not merely national, concern; hence the rules of the Fund to which we have agreed. The countries of Europe are still very unstable; there is a real danger that, if one currency gets out of control, there may be progressive and competitive inflations and devaluations, like those after the last war only worse.

Second, the French have made a set of rules about the new "free" market that are not the same for every country concerned; they are, in the current jargon of international arrangements, "discriminatory." For instance, Frenchmen who export to the United States and are paid in dollars will be allowed to sell half of those dollars on the "free" market and get even higher prices (in francs) for them than for the remaining half which they must sell at the official rate to the Bank of France. Frenchmen who export to England are not allowed to do this.

Even worse, from the British point of view, a Frenchman may buy (say) whisky or other goods, in Great Britain, ship them to the United States, and then sell the dollars in France on the profitable basis outlined above. In this case the Bank of France gets the U.S. dollars for the whisky, dollars that would otherwise have gone to the Bank of England. No wonder the British are very disturbed about the whole affair!

We Canadians are affected in two ways. We can be glad that French exports will start to flow to us again. On the other hand, and much more important, we must be very sorry that the French government was driven to take a step which may upset the whole precarious applecart of European currencies and which will make international arrangements about exchange rates more difficult for all of us in the future.

The Calendars

THERE is no hesitation about naming our favorite calendar this year. Our only regret about it, and that is but a mild one, is that the artwork on it was done in St. Paul, Minn. But that work, in the new Talio-crome process, is so excellent, the choice of a subject suitable to the Prairie Provinces is so judicious, the advertising matter (no, that is not a proper term for two lines of most unobtrusive type which merely names the donor) is so restrained, and finally the picture itself is so fine a work of art, that we regard it more as a well-chosen gift from a good friend than as a trade calendar. It is a copy of a watercolor by that highly competent American artist John Whorf, it is called "Here They Come", it represents a duck hunter among his decoys in the early morning light, it is clear and sharp and wet and at three feet you could not tell it from an original, and it comes from Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Calgary. We shall frame it next December.

Another good Talio-crome is a Knowles Hare color etching of a pup heading for home past a cemetery on a ghostly moonlit night, sent us by Armstrong Bros. Engineering. We let the sporting editor grab that one, as also a tinto-gravure of a party of campers being invaded by a big bear and her cubs, drawn by Frank Hoffman and sent by Wipers and Waste Products Ltd., the Mountview Hotel's (Rocky Mountain House, Alta.) sheet of thirty or more North American game birds in flight, in very accurate color, and Wickett and Craig's usual and excellent large oil painting of three pups by Adelaide Niebel.

The most interesting historical entry is the Hudson's Bay Company's "Spring Brigade Leaves Montreal," a highly dramatic painting by Franklin Arbuckle.

The best purely Canadian job, by a somewhat narrow margin, is the twelve photographs of Canadian scenes in black-and-white by Canadian Allis-Chalmers, but there are many good entries in kodachrome, one-color photographs and paintings. The Imperial Bank has an excellent reproduction of a Krieghoff painting of an early settler's cabin. The Card and Paper Works Ltd., Peterborough, has a very restrained kodachrome of Summer in the Northland. Scythes and Co., Ltd., has a typical Coburn of a horse team hauling wood. Link-Belt has twelve rather uneven scenic photographs. National Petroleum has a good kodachrome of Upper Cascades by George French. The Mutual Life has an oil of a young Canadian skier by Stewart C. Shaw. The Allan Lumber Co., Kingston, has a nice "Springtime in the Rockies" from a kodachrome by Arthur Zeuch. Fred W. Halls Paper Co. has a kodachrome "Pine Tree" by that dramatic photographer Nicholas Morant.

Our enthusiasm for some otherwise good four-color prints of Canadian origin is diminished by the poor tone of one or more colors, usually the reds. This is the case with two of the bank offerings, the Montreal with a very interesting painting of a bank manager visiting a farmer (obviously not to foreclose) by H. S. Palmer, and the Nova Scotia with a view of Signal Hill, Newfoundland, by Hal Ross Perrigard.

"C.P." and Mr. Ross Munro

MUCH of the more interesting news in our daily newspapers is marked "C.P." which means, of course, that it has been supplied by or through the association of Canadian dailies known as "Canadian Press." During the war C.P.'s star correspondent overseas was Mr. Ross Munro. Not long ago we were delighted to see that C.P. had assigned him to cover international affairs in Ottawa.

Then, only last week, we learned that Mr. Munro had been persuaded to leave C.P. and join one of the member newspapers. This raises the question whether C.P. cannot afford to keep—or better, whether C.P. can afford to lose—men like Mr. Munro.

Whether C.P. likes it or not it holds a monopoly position and this carries responsibilities to the community at large as well as to the member papers. We hope that the large papers, that have their own representatives in Ottawa and other centres and do not depend entirely on C.P., are supporting it liberally.

In the United States a similar organization (the Associated Press with which C.P. is affiliated) has recently been forced by law to assume some public responsibilities. Under a by-law of that association the Chicago *Tribune* was stopping another Chicago paper from getting A.P. membership and services, but the Supreme Court has ruled that this by-law involved a breach of the anti-trust laws and the other paper is now getting what it wanted.

In this country the C.P. can expect government intervention, or, more likely, government circumvention in the form of greatly extended government "information services," if it does not live up to its responsibilities. Particularly in Ottawa, it should have the best group of news gatherers and analysts in the country.

FORTY MILES FROM QUEBEC

OF SA' ZHOSEPH de Bowce I sing. Oh, amiable town;
Or garbed in Springtime greenery or in Autumnal brown,
Or diamond-decked in regal snows, unfailing in her graces,
And chief of these the young brunettes with laughter in their faces!

The Valley of the Chaudière shows beauty all along.
From Sa' Zhoseph it always seems as lovely as a song,
Especially if Marianne is waiting at the door
Of her delightful *pension* which sheltered me before.

I do not speak of love. Ah, no. She has her good Pierre,
And seven little cherubim her motherhood to share.
But memory recalls the smile her countenance adorning
When she served me *maple sugar* for my oatmeal in the morning.

J. E. M.

Effect of Heavy Emigration Upon a Future Britain

By HARWOOD STEELE

In this, the fourth article of his series on British emigration, Harwood Steele summarizes British views on the present movement and assesses its effect on Britain, especially in regard to her population, trade and defence. Although a gentlemen's agreement stipulates that the Dominions shall not actively campaign for workers in certain employments (e.g., agriculture, textiles, and coal mines), many workers from these occupations are emigrating. Maximum emigration totals anticipated are 75,000 in 1948 and 100,000 a year in 1949 and 1950.

In his next, and last, article, Mr. Steele will deal with the effect of the movement upon Canada.

Dunchurch, England.

BRITAIN today is Doubting Castle —though held by Mr. Greatheart, not Giant Despair. Few people here really doubt her ability to defeat the economic siege. Many doubt her methods.

There is, for instance, doubt respecting emigration and its effect on Britain.

Take my friend Captain Foresight, a soldier-businessman—only distantly connected with Colonel Blimp, since Foresight wears a New School Mind with an Old School Tie and shares nothing with Blimp but the Warrior Club off Whitehall. Foresight believes that Britain can't compete in mass-production with the U.S. or, eventually, the great British Commonwealth countries overseas but that she *can* become the Modern Athens, to which the world will look for quality. Unfortunately, she can't support her present large population on the Quality Trade. So the surplus—which Foresight reckons at 25,000,000—must go.

Britons for Britain?

My shipboard acquaintance, Professor Pink, late of the London School of Economics, takes the opposite view, calling all emigration treason, on the grounds that every Briton is needed to convert Doubting Castle into the Palace Beautiful, his ideal Socialist State.

Mr. Churchill is for moderate emigration, so stands between Foresight and Pink, those two extremists. But he adds that Britain will inevitably go to the dogs under Socialism and that "emigration, even if practised on a scale never before dreamed of, can not operate in time to prevent this melancholy decline." The Government, for once, agrees with Mr. Churchill, at least on the first count, and has said so, notably on November 4, 1947, when Lord Addison, its leader in the House of Lords, proclaimed: "It is for us, consistent with our own needs and at some risk, to meet the demands of the Dominions for more people."

So there it is: Doubting Castle has a garden ("This England is a garden," as the poet puts it). In that garden is a Fountain of Life, which once poured out a stream of virile Britons to water it — and overflow into all the outside world as well. But the garden nowadays is full of snakes, curling around Greatheart like the huge snake of the dollar sign with which he struggles like Laocoon. Hissing, they ask: How deeply does emigration deplete Britain's total population? Can the depletion, if adverse, be made up? And how? What is its effect on Britain's trade? And her defence?

Highbrow questions? Far from it. Besides, as much as reptiles can be, these are highbrow snakes.

"History," wrote an unusually cynical Canadian author, "is the lens through which we view the past—out of focus." Yet History, reinforced by contemporary facts and figures to be had for the digging—with a sharp spade and a strong back, answers these questions.

Large Emigration Unlikely?

To start with, as I have emphasized in earlier articles of this series, the numbers emigrating in the present movement are unlikely to be very large, however large the queues that seek migration. Very large emigration, for reasons given later, is the last thing the British Government wants just now. Nor will this policy change unless to save Britain from an improbable complete collapse. Such a disaster would affect Canada and many other lands so badly that they could not take this mass-migration anyhow. Then, very large emigration will be physically impossible for years, except at the expense of other things at least as important, because shipping shortages due to war losses restrict the number of passages by sea and air together available for British emigrants this year to a global maximum of 150,000. And new construction cannot boost that number beyond about 200,000 a year in 1949 and 1950.

I base those figures on the best authorities. They embrace every one admitted to a new home overseas, from Granny joining her migrant son to Snookums born on the way over, as "emigrant" applies officially to all such travellers, irrespective of age, sex, earning power, the type of passage or the wealth of the passenger.

Those maximums of 150,000 to 200,000 represent an annual loss of .3 to .4 per cent of Britain's total population, approximately 45,000,000. In the century 1830-1930, Greatheart's Fountain of Life provided 34 per cent (well over 20 million) of all the people who left Europe to settle elsewhere, though Britain's population was never more than one-tenth of Europe's. Her average annual loss through emigration in that century was 204,000; sometimes, as in 1851 and 1852, also in 1909, it was much higher. As her total population was then much smaller than at present, that annual average meant a far more serious drain than 204,000 a year would mean now.

Yet Britain's total population, some 32,000,000 in 1840, continued to mount almost as smoothly and majestically as the huge waves eternally beating her stormy coasts. Only twice have considerable troughs appeared—after each of the two World Wars. These troughs, with a birth-

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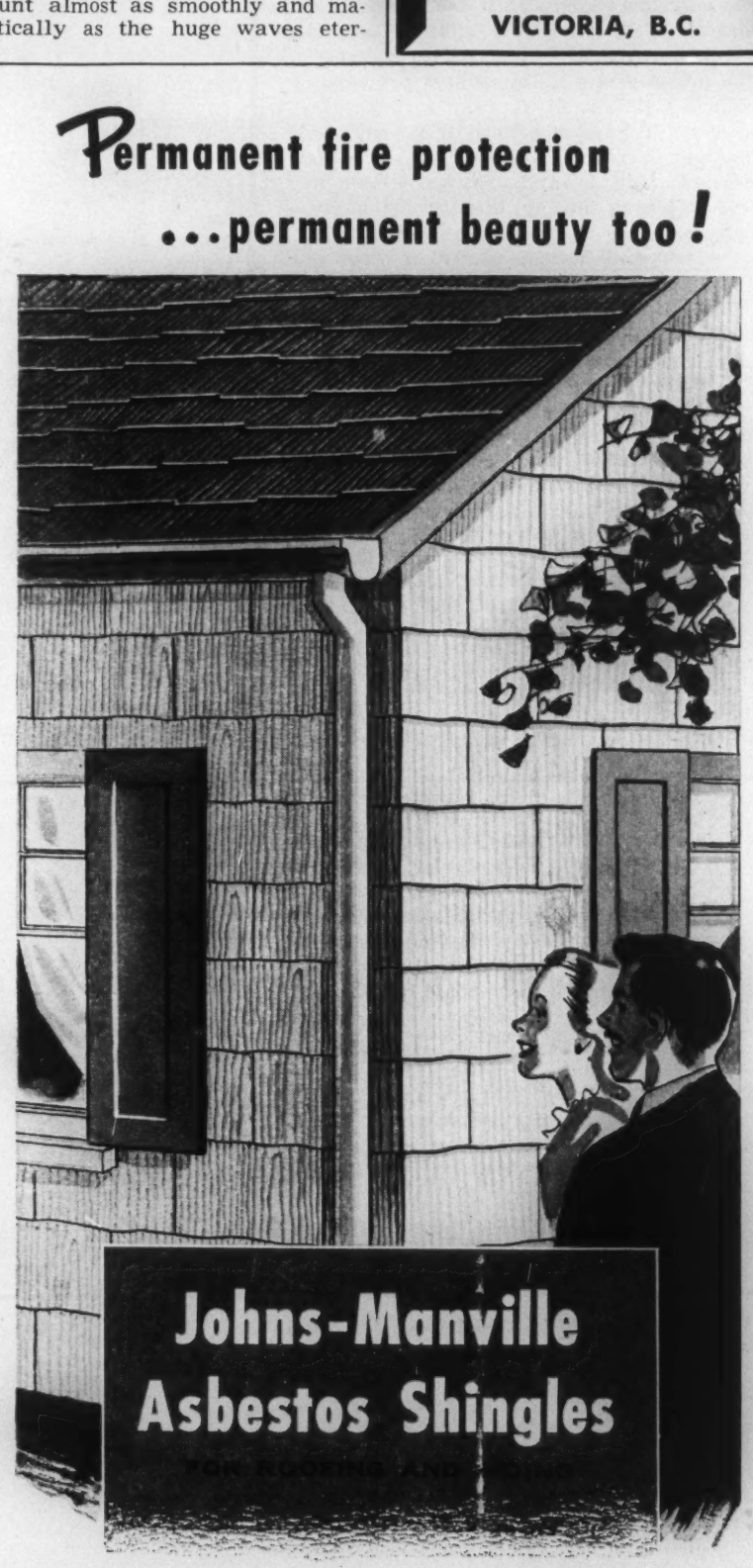

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rate dropping by one or two per thousand every year for decades past till now it stands at roughly 20 per thousand, have helped to raise those questioning snakes. Britain's professors have been particularly worried, apparently expecting babies to grow on trees till the boys came home from the war. But today most of the boys are home and the prams full. Infant mortality is decreasing too. So the total population will probably increase again, from now on, in spite of emigration.

The effect of the movement on Britain's working population, which numbers 20,364,000, is more marked, because of the economic crisis. On October 3, 1947, the British Government named 18 industries and the like as very important yet seriously undermanned. Among them were many with counterparts in the Dominions also seriously undermanned. Some of these, with the deficiencies handicapping them in Britain at that date, are: agriculture and horticulture (20,000 workers short); coalmining (15,000 workers short—55,000 short compared with 1939); and textiles (215,000 short compared with 1939). A gentlemen's agreement stipulates that the Dominions shall not actively campaign for workers in these and certain other employments. There is no need to campaign—many workers in some of these vital occupations are helping to swell the emigration figures. The global maximums already quoted may well include 75,000 workers leaving Britain in 1948 and 100,000 a year in 1949 and 1950.

Heroic Measures

To counteract the loss, Britain is taking measures as spectacular and heroic as any in her peace-time history. First, she is re-distributing her workers still at home—as a hard-pressed, sorely-wounded man in mortal combat might shift his sword from this hand to that. Three hundred thousand men and women now in the armed forces are to be released to industry by March 31 this year (though 900,000 must still serve, partly because these desperately burdened little islands still carry the main load of Commonwealth defence). Under the Control of Engagement Order, effective October 6, 1947, more than 325,000 workers have already been placed in essential jobs—most of them voluntarily, though the order, a bitter pill to liberty-loving Britons, could direct them if necessary; and 200,000 more, chiefly "spivs" and "drones" (hitherto non-productive), are to be directed soon.

Immigration into Britain is also serving its turn. Well over 200,000 displaced persons from Europe have been or are about to be absorbed. More than 10,000 German ex-prisoners of war are remaining in agriculture alone. And many other workers from Europe, the Dominions and in fact the whole world are also coming, as they have always come to Britain, in unofficial exchange for British emigrants, on a sort of Lend-Lease basis.

Britain has a great gift for making such people her own. So, if the Flemish weavers who found sanctuary here in the Middle Ages, the later Huguenots and the emigrés from countless European revolutions may be taken as guides, they will serve her well.

At First a Sacrifice

But no expedient can really compensate her for the loss of Britons now. This loss is another British sacrifice on the Altars of Individual Freedom and Dominion Progress.

Ultimately, emigration helps, rather than hinders, British trade—a gleam of sunshine, however faint, on Doubting Castle. Ever since recovering from the Napoleonic Wars and the Hungry Forties, Britain's trade, like her population, has swept upward, with only two deep declines—the first between 1913 and 1932, as the outcome of World War I, the General Strike of 1926 and the Great Depression, the second following Munich and Dunkirk—the increase in the century ending 1947 being from over $1,000 million to ten times that amount. And, though inadequate, it is still growing. This expansion went on in 1851-1852, when emigration was at its all-time summit, and in 1901-1913, when more Britons came to Canada than ever before or since.

Extensive trade needs powerful, prosperous customers. Emigration has helped to provide them for Britain. Britons made up 43.3 per cent of the total immigration of the United States in 1861-1870, 28 per cent of that immigration in 1871-1895 and a high proportion since; while about 47 per cent of Canada's population, 90 per cent of Australia's and New Zealand's, 40 per cent of the Europeans in South Africa, are of British stock. These expanded overseas industry and agriculture, seemingly at Britain's expense. Yet Britain's trade mightily increased; and where would she be without overseas agriculture today?

As for defence, here is the main fact: British emigration has helped to create strong and friendly Allies who rendered vital aid in war. A policy with such results, though inconvenient, surely is worth while.

A STREET LAMP IN WINTER

IT CUTS a circle in deep shades of night
and floodlights hurrying forms,
half-hidden faces
of characters who step before the
back-drop of the stage, briefly.

Storm, the couturier, clothes alike
all who venture from their sheltering doors,
by weaving fleecy hooded capes
of softly nestling snow.

They come from shadows,
merging into shadow,
making a deeper shade upon the
rim of light,
momentarily,
and then are gone.

But first,
on those who play the longer parts,
a crown of white is woven,
silently,
as the fleecy covering on a stormy
winter's night.
The light goes out at dawn.

THERESA EMILY THOMSON.

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"By the progress the Company is making," say office workers.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Party Convention Should Debate Liberal Platform for Future

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THOUGH political tongues at the capital are still wagging over the exact significance of Mr. Mackenzie King's language when he seemed to be announcing his impending retirement, it appears to be as sure as anything can be in this unpredictable world that the Liberals will hold a national convention this summer for the express purpose of choosing a successor to Mr. King, and that he will immediately retire both as party leader and as prime minister.

The evidence at the moment points towards Ottawa as the place of meeting, and August as the month. The historic convention of 1919 began on the 7th of the month; and there have been those who, knowing the Prime Minister's passion for anniversaries, have promptly announced that this year's convention will also open on August 7. It so happens that August 7 this year falls on a Saturday; not the most convenient choice for the opening day of a three or four day convention. A subcommittee of the National Liberal Federation, all being members of its executive, is engaged at the moment in investigating possible sites, times and circumstances. Until they report back, speculation is as far as a correspondent can go.

There is a distinct lack of enthusiasm about the convention in some political quarters, a lack not confined to party opponents. A national convention is by no means necessary for a change of party leadership; indeed, so far as I know, there is no precedent for calling a national convention of a party in power principally for the purpose of enabling a premier to hand over the reins of office. Mr. Mackenzie King, under our system of government, is essentially the chairman or director of a committee of parliament. If the chairman desires to retire, his place can be taken by another member of the committee, subject to party approval. The public of Canada gave the Liberal party in 1945 a majority in the House of Commons, and thus authority to form an executive; and the constitutional life of a parliament is a maximum of five years. A change of leader within that period does not require a new mandate.

Limitations

Those who frown upon the idea of a national convention at present point out a number of limitations and disadvantages about holding it this coming summer. There is no time left to do it properly. A national convention ought to be preceded by prolonged activity in every riding in Canada. Popular discussions of policy should be undertaken, as well as delegates chosen and possible national leaders discussed. The announcement the other day caught the Liberal party organization across Canada flat-footed. The convention of 1919 had been planned and partly organized before the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, many months earlier. Not only will it be impossible this time to have a thorough airing of the issues in the constituencies, but provincial associations are not in shape to get ready by the first week of August.

This means that, lacking informed and energetic popular direction from the grass-roots up, a party convention at Ottawa in August is prone to be dominated first by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, and then by the other strong men of the Cabinet. This suggests another rather powerful reason why a national convention should not be tied up with a change of leadership, but should wait until it can be called under more fruitful circumstances.

It is true that a national convention, say, at Ottawa early in August will provide an impressive stage setting and an appropriate anniversary date for the last curtain call of a great party leader. It will, possibly, reassure the next Liberal leader that he is genuinely the choice of the whole party freely chosen by the ballot of hundreds of delegates. But so far, stress seems to be unduly on personalities of leaders rather than on the reflection or expression of liberal thinking in the back concessions and far-flung outposts of Canada. Accordingly, it appears very likely that the National Convention will spend far too much time looking back sentimentally over the past 29 years, and too little time planning the attack of Liberal principles on the gigantic problems of the present and early future.

An Anticlimax?

However, all this discussion on the advisability of a national convention merely to change leadership is, perhaps, academic and theoretical. The die has been cast. There will be a national convention soon. The dominant figures at such a convention can be singled out without too much difficulty, and unless the situation alters considerably, the likely choice of the convention for a new party leader is already so obvious as to promise something of an anticlimax.

Though Ottawa will have a sentimental appeal to the party (and perhaps especially to the Prime Minister) as the site of the convention, there is strong advocacy for Winnipeg, which possesses several notable advantages. Winnipeg has the finest auditorium in Canada for the purpose, with auxiliary buildings nearby for smaller meetings. Since the convention threatens to be dominated in an unhealthy way by the Cabinet and the hierarchy, there would be some advantage of a psychological nature in getting away to another city, nearer the geographical centre of Canada. And while it is capable of getting intensely hot in Winnipeg in August at least you aren't broiled, baked, steamed and soaked at one and the same time; and the air cools off enough at night to let you get a few hours' sleep.

Political conventions have a way of throwing up outstanding personalities. In 1919 Hon. Charles Murphy was the chairman, and a great power behind the scenes. Senator Andrew Haydon was another. Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, alternate chairman, was still another. This year, apart from the key figures in the Cabinet, and high officials of the National Liberal Federation, such as Wishart Robertson and Gordon Fogo, J. A. Blanchette and Hugues Lapointe, one can safely forecast the eminence of men like Hon. C. G. "Chubby" Power, Senator Norman Lambert, Hon. Stuart Garson, Walter Tucker, Farquhar Oliver and, unless the recent rift is too wide to bridge, Hon. Angus Macdonald of Nova Scotia. A man like Premier J. B. McNair of New Brunswick might well come forward as the chairman. If three delegates are chosen from every riding in Canada, and the young Liberal federations and federations of Liberal women are represented in force, something like a thousand delegates altogether would seem to be in sight. And there are, to begin with of course, going on for two hundred Liberal members of the Commons and the Senate.

Issues to Debate

If the convention is able to shift emphasis away from the identity of the new party leader to the matter—at least of equivalent note—of a Liberal chart or platform for the future, there are several outstanding issues to debate. International policy may prove to be the most urgent and vital of all. Some attempt needs to be made to reconcile the trade and tariff restrictions of recent months and the bi-lateral food deals with the Geneva pacts and the long-term philosophy of Liberalism. The issue of constitutional reform and the relations of Ottawa with the provinces will be uppermost in the minds of many delegates. And the preservation of that individual freedom for which Liberalism is supposed to stand, in an age of state controls, growing state paternalism and collective social welfare will offer plenty of ground for lively investigation. The Liberal banner at the moment waves above reactionary Whigs and "planned economy" socialists as well as middle-of-the-road Liberals, and the task of finding a common philosophy to which they can all subscribe will be formidable enough.

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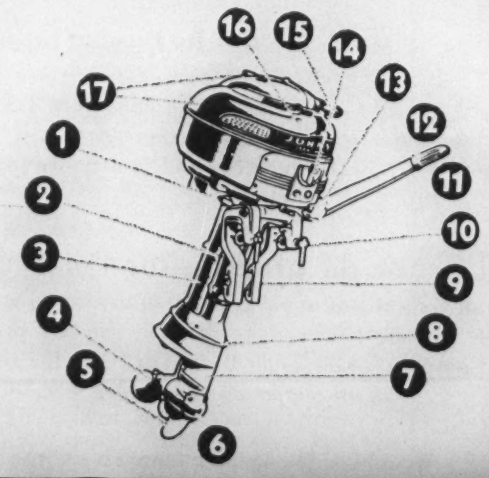

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Question of Candidates Clearer; Election Campaign Warming Up

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THOSE presidential election year drums are starting to pound. President Truman set out some of the issues to be fought out in Congress first and on the hustings later, in his State of the Union Message. Republican opponents prefer to call the message the "state of Harry Truman's hope for re-election." General Dwight D. Eisenhower's decision to stay out of the presidential race—a matter of intense gratification not only to the Democratic Party, but to the Republican aspirants for the nomination—has cued the political drums into a mounting crescendo.

Henry Wallace did his part to stir up preliminary campaign thunder by forming his Third Party. Suspicious Republicans expect the former Vice President will drop his Third Party prior to the November elections in time to swing his following over to the Democrats.

The vote-seeking drums won't reach full volume until the mid-summer party conventions, when the party candidates will be named.

As this is written, President Truman appears to have definitely decided to seek re-election. He hasn't said so. He has successfully parried press conference questions, although he has indicated that he might use that controversial new White House balcony for some "back porch" electioneering. There has been little or no newspaper conjecture on the possibility of Mr. Truman being out of the race—far-fetched as this now appears to be—and hence there has been little speculation on an alternative Democratic candidate. If General Eisenhower turned out to be a Democrat, and could be induced to run, the whole presidential puzzle would be even more complicated.

The Republicans are content to have Mr. Truman as an opponent. They figure they have more than a fighting chance to beat him on his Administration's record, on his alleged New Dealism, and on his personal background as a product of the Pendergast machine.

It appears that General Eisenhower has put himself beyond reach of a "draft" for the nomination, and has limited the possibility of General Douglas MacArthur being called, by his claim that professional soldiers should not seek high political office. General Eisenhower has been generally regarded as the man most likely to whip President Truman this fall. The Draft-Eisenhower people are finding it hard to give up such an opportunity to elect a President, but experienced political observers prefer to take the former Supreme Allied Commander at his word. There is still a possibility that the Nation won't take "No" for an answer from him.

Vandenberg Is Back

General "Ike" has unintentionally brought another man back into the G.O.P. presidential free-for-all, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, who had announced his refusal to be considered for the candidacy, is now mentioned as a compromise in the event that there is a draw between Governor Dewey of New York and Senator Taft of Ohio in early balloting at the Philadelphia convention.

Senator Vandenberg, a champion of the Marshall Plan for European economic recovery and a respected elder statesman, has avowed that he has no presidential aspirations.

The Michigan senator will have an increasingly prominent role during the session, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in trying to win passage of the European Recovery Program. His long record of bipartisan effort to help solve troubled international problems is well known. Last year he wrote out his opinion that no man could be drafted for the presidency without his own connivance, and Senator Vandenberg insists that he refuses to connive. Nevertheless, the Michigan National Committee is determined to cast its vote for Vandenberg if there is any hope of getting him into the contest.

Governor Dewey put in his bid for Michigan home state support, and he appears to have gained most from General Eisenhower's withdrawal from the presidential race. Senator Taft is busily fighting for a legislative program in Congress which he hopes will strengthen his chances for the nomination. Another declared candidate for the nomination, former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, is managing to stay in the public eye. Most recently he garnered much newspaper space by his charges that Ed Pauley, Navy assistant, had profited on the grain market through "inside" Administration information.

Stassen has been travelling the country constantly to win over delegates and he will be in New England this week to build up strength in the forthcoming New Hampshire primary election.

What will happen in the presidential election is anybody's guess. One known fact is that the major party organizations will fight it out tooth and nail. They are now engaged in national organization work. And campaign headquarters mimeograph machines are starting to grind.

Falling Down on Job

Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania told the Kanawha Country Women's Republican Club at Charleston, West Virginia, early this week, why he thought the Truman Administration was falling down on the job in checking inflation and what the Republicans intended to do.

Simultaneously with Senator Martin's oratorical effort, Senator J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, delivered himself of an opinion that the program of the Republican-controlled Congress was "economic defeatism and continued inflation with the resultant boom and bust."

Republican Senator Martin attempted to take the Truman Administration apart. He accused the former chairman of the War Investigating Committee who had exposed graft, inefficiency and waste early in the war, of having gone over "lock, stock and barrel" to the New Dealers. Senator Martin accused the President of playing Santa Claus in an effort to win votes. He declared that the Truman 40 billion dollar budget included 17 to 35 billions for new benefits, new functions and increased services. This, he says, will mean more bureaucrats.

Senator McGrath disclosed the keystone of Democratic election strategy when he advocated getting out the vote. "Let us not," he said, "have another minority election such as that of 1946 when two-ninths of the eligible voters were enough to elect a reactionary Congress."

The Democratic chief appealed for support of President Truman's program to curb inflation, to expand the economy, and "support a foreign aid program that will bring lasting peace."

There is considerably more on the same pro and con theme. And there will be considerably more to follow, as this presidential election year grinds through to November.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Our Own Pett Poll

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AN INTERESTING aspect of the recent austerity diet controversy is that all husbands endorse the Pett budget, while no husband can be brought to face the Pett menu. The masculine position appears to be that if Dr. Pett can take care of a family of five on $16.26 a week any competent housewife should be able to do the same, always assuming that she continues to serve bacon and eggs, orange juice, toast, marmalade and coffee for breakfast, and T-bone steak, fresh vegetables, pie and coffee for dinner. As a result the argument started by Dr. Pett continues to trace the same weary circle day after day in thousands of Canadian households.

"I see that Dr. Pett says you can supply a family of five with plenty of nourishing food for $16.26 a week."

"Yes but what kind of food?"

"Well, food's food, isn't it?"

"Some food is and some isn't. If you call creamed peas on toast food—."

"$16.26 a week! That's fifteen and a half cents a person a meal."

"Look, liver and hamburg and turnip and blancmange. You know you hate blancmange!"

"Why spend a dollar when you can get all the food you need for fifteen and a half cents?"

"Yes, but *what* kind of food?"

"Well, food's food, isn't it?" etc., etc., etc.

Husbands in fact have rallied round Dr. Pett very much as left-wing supporters rally round Henry Wallace; i.e., with immense enthusiasm for the objective and no disposition whatever to examine the details. A recent telephone survey goes to show that housewives take a more detached and pragmatic attitude towards the Pett Budget. All admit its sound nutritional value, but most of them claim that only superhuman ingenuity can actually make it work.

A Mrs. Arkwith for instance said that she had been able to serve her family strawberry blancmange, even though Dr. Pett's estimate didn't include either cornstarch or artificial coloring.

"In case other housewives are interested," Mrs. Arkwith said, "my austerity blancmange is made from grain cereal cooked in a double boiler, with a few drops of artificial coloring added."

The artificial coloring, she explained, could be obtained by steeping leftover Christmas decorations in hot water.

"If the family refuses the austerity blancmange," she concluded, "simply omit the artificial coloring and serve as a breakfast cereal."

A Mrs. Bloomingdale pointed out that she had got round the cornstarch difficulty simply by using library paste as a cream sauce base. (Incidentally, this system is reversible. A Mrs. Utterly told me later that when the family rejected Dr. Pett's favorite lunch-dish, she had put the leftover creamed peas through a colander and used the result very satisfactorily as library paste.)

ONE housewife, Mrs. Bolton, declared that she had not only served the Pett menu but actually clipped $1.36 from the Pett record.

"It works out like this," she said, "my family refuses to eat pot roast, so when the pot roast appeared on Sunday it naturally went back to the kitchen intact. Same thing on Monday, when it was served as cold pot roast. By Tuesday the family was so hungry that I was able to go through the program for the week—hamburgs, haddock, liver and stew. On Sunday morning I served the whole quarter and a dozen eggs at one sitting, and this enabled the family to face the pot roast which naturally turned up again at dinner time."

I asked Mrs. Bolton how long she expected to be able to keep up this program and she replied that everything depended on which went to pieces first, the pot roast or the family.

"My family is extremely fond of salad," declared a Mrs. Beckwith, "and unfortunately the Pett Budget, while it admits green vegetables, doesn't allow for dressing. I got round that, however, by serving a green vegetable salad tossed in the 23 cents' worth of cod-liver oil."

"Was it successful?" I asked.

"Only partially," Mrs. Beckwith replied. "The austerity salad is quite in line with two of the Pett demands: 'Is it nutritionally sound?' and 'Does it fall within the Pett budget?' Unfortunately, however, it didn't meet the last one—'Can the human system retain it?'"

I asked Mrs. Beckwith if she had any other suggestions and she replied that if Canadian housewives were interested, they'd be surprised at what a squeeze of lemon furniture oil would do to a piece of haddock.

"MY HUSBAND works on high tension wires for the Power Company," said a Mrs. Burlap, "and since he is out in all weathers he naturally expects a soundly nutritional lunch at noon. So I experimented with the standard Pett luncheon of creamed peas on toast and orange custard."

"Was the experiment successful?" I asked.

Mrs. Burlap replied that unfortunately her husband, a high-tension type, had interrupted the test by pulling the luncheon, cloth and all, on the floor. He had then gone down to the Greek's at the corner for a hot corned beef sandwich and a piece of pie.

Since then, she added, Mr. Burlap had come round to a more reasonable point of view. They are now following the Pett menu closely and hope to save enough by fall to put down a first payment on their impending divorce.

A Mrs. Tripping said she had tried out the Pett program and had found it adequate.

"In my case I was fortunate to be able to supplement it a little," she said. "Luckily I found a hoard of horse-chestnuts that the squirrels had left under the attic roof."

"But how will the squirrels manage now?" I asked.

This didn't really constitute a problem, Mrs. Tipping pointed out, since they had eaten the squirrels first.

"My method," she went on, "is to soak the chestnuts for seventy-two hours and then reduce them for thirty-six more in the pressure-cooker. The flavor is rather astringent and peculiar, but there can be no doubt about the nutritional value. Personally I have no objection to austerity so long as the family menu is well-balanced and adequate, as I believe it is. Would you excuse me a minute?"

She withdrew from the telephone and I heard her calling, apparently down the cellar-way. "Listen, Clyde, don't go and spoil your nice luncheon by piecing on the gladioli bulbs."

Later in the day when I was down in the root cellar turning over some old iris rhizomes, I was called upstairs to the telephone. "I am conducting a telephone survey on the Pett austerity menu," a feminine voice said. "Will you please tell me how you can expect to satisfy a growing family with creamed peas on toast and orange custard?"

• •

SOLACE

(For A Moth Of The Lower Social Orders)

YOU pale, inconsequential moth,
As pallid as a lemon-rind,
Your wings are dusty sacking cloth,
You rank the meekest of your kind;
At rest, no wider than a straw,
You still support wan elegance
To demonstrate the balanced law
Of lowly creatures in the dance
Of necessary light.
Your eye
Is sable-rimmed around fierce red,
And weds you to the wick, where fly
Important gentry (shortly dead)
Who scorch their antlers, richly fringed,
And black the bloom on velvet cloth
Of royalty . . . *and die as singed*
As you . . . lack-luster, lowly moth!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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Partition of Ireland Proves to Be Sound

By EDMOND WARNOCK

After 25 years of separation, Northern Ireland and Eire are no closer to a union. The man most responsible for this partition is Eamon de Valera, prime minister of Eire. The author believes that this was the best and only possible solution for Ireland. For at least 100 years Ireland was turbulent, troublesome and disordered. Today she has two Governments, under which she enjoys peaceful, settled and orderly conditions.

Mr. Warnock is a member of the Parliament of Northern Ireland and that Government's Minister of Home Affairs.

Belfast.

WHEN the British Parliament partitioned Ireland in 1920, no one was enamored of the plan. Nevertheless, either by accident or design, Parliament devised not only the best but the only possible system of government for Ireland. The union of North and South was clearly impracticable at that time, and the events of the intervening 25 years have put Irish union out of the sphere of practical politics.

The two Parliaments then established were free to choose their own paths. Northern Ireland has adhered very closely to Great Britain, the Crown and the Commonwealth. Eire has persistently gone in the opposite direction. She has declared herself an independent republic, has rejected the monarchy, has abolished the appeal to the Privy Council, and in a hundred ways has asserted and stressed her separation.

Eire's attitude towards the Crown exemplifies a fundamental cleavage between North and South which cannot be bridged. The people of Northern Ireland could never be induced to accept citizenship of such a State in substitution for their position as citizens of the United Kingdom, subjects of His Majesty, and members of the Commonwealth. The truth is that partition is permanent, and no man has done more to ensure its permanence than Mr. de Valera.

Dissimilar Standards

The divergence has not been confined to conceptions of relations with Great Britain. The standards of living in the two parts of Ireland are so dissimilar as to be scarcely comparable. Wages in the North are about 20 per cent higher than in Eire, while the cost of living is no less than 70 points lower. In respect of cash social services the disparity is enormous. Northern Ireland has kept step by step with Britain in every department of social insurance. Eire has lagged far behind. The agricultural laborer, for example, forming the biggest labor group in Eire, has there no Unemployment Insurance Act at all. There is no contributory Old Age Pension Scheme in Eire. In children's allowances a woman with three children gets 2s. 6d. per week in Eire, as contrasted with 10s. in Northern Ireland. A similar differential runs through all the cash social services, and wide as the gap is today, it will be vastly greater when the new Insurance Act (now law in Britain and Northern Ireland) comes into full operation.

Ulster is quite as far ahead of Eire in those other services where the benefit is not cash. The educational system—very similar to that under the Butler Act—is one of the Ulster Government's greatest achievements. The health services are being put on a basis at least equal to those proposed in Great Britain. Last year, the Northern Government made a million pounds available for the fight against tuberculosis alone. Great water and sewage schemes are afoot and provision has been made —and a good start — for rehousing the people.

Here may be found the true reason for the by-election reverses suffered by Mr. de Valera's Government. The working man in the South looks enviously across the Border at the great schemes of social betterment enjoyed by the Ulsterman. The housewife is aggrieved at the excessive and ever-increasing cost of living. Mr. de Valera's task at the general election will be to reconcile his people to the unpalatable truth that Eire cannot afford to keep pace with her neighbor's advances.

There is one other aspect well worthy of note. For at least 100 years Ireland was turbulent, troublesome and disordered. Today she has two Governments, both good Governments, under which she enjoys peaceful, settled and orderly conditions. Apart from that band of irreconcilables known as the Irish Republican Army, there is no threat to orderly society in any part of Ireland today. The I.R.A. hates both Governments impartially and has had to be dealt with very drastically by both. The indications are that the I.R.A. is steadily on the decline.

The answer to those who question the propriety of two Governments is that the system works well, in both North and South, and that Ireland is today a happier country than at any time within living memory. Much of the old bitterness has gone, and the only bar to its complete disappearance is the insistence of Eire politicians on Ulster's acceptance of a position which would be intolerable to the Ulster people. North and South differ widely in race, religion, history and ideals. Let each go its own way in peace.

• •

REPLY TO A PESSIMIST

YOU'VE naught to look forward to? Yes, you have, brother:
Each new day some treasure is giving,
And every young lad who's the son of his mother
Has plenty of reasons for living.

To supply a full list of them's not my intention:
Much talk might prevent your agreeing;
But here are a few that I simply must mention
In proof that the future's worth seeing.

Just how are Li'l Abner and Daisy Mae faring,
And what is their recentest caper?
Moreover, what suit will the mayor be wearing
In his picture tonight in the paper?

J. E. P.

How better radio tubes create employment for Canadians
In the very earliest type of three-electrode radio tubes produced about 1906-7, various metals were tried. Some of these were too expensive. Others corroded, or were difficult to keep clean during the manufacturing process.
has become the heart of long distance telephone service. The development of motion picture films with sound tracks, as well as amplifiers for public address systems, have been made possible entirely by vacuum tubes.
Lee DeForest, the inventor of the Audion tube, found that Nickel answered all the requirements. It was strong, easily cleaned, and did not oxidize in the process of making the tube. It was easy to weld to other metals.
Previous to 1906 not a single pound of Canadian Nickel was being used in vacuum tubes. Today hundreds of tons of it are used in millions of radio and telephone receiving and amplifying tubes.
So today the metal parts of vacuum tubes are being made almost entirely of Nickel or some alloy of Nickel. The International Nickel Company's research department has co-operated with the radio industry in the development of the best Nickel alloys for use in radio tubes.
This new market for Canadian Nickel, brought about through scientific research means jobs for hundreds of men in the Canadian Nickel industry. The expansion of the radio industry, in which Nickel has played a part, has also provided employment for thousands of Canadians. Thus does research develop better products, create more employment.
Improvements in the vacuum tube have steadily increased its uses. It
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THE WORLD TODAY

What Stalin Sought from Hitler, Then from Us, Now Alone

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE world did not stand still while SATURDAY NIGHT's presses were idle. Indeed, the events of the first month of 1948 go far to confirm the prediction that it would be the post-war "year of decision."

Seldom since the war involved all of the great nations of the globe in 1941 has there been such a feeling of history on the march. There are momentous events enough to more than fill these pages.

It is rather regretfully, therefore, that I must fill them instead with a six-year-old historical record. Yet the documents on *Nazi-Soviet Relations —1939-41*, released last week by the State Department (and obtainable for one dollar from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington) are bound to become a permanent historical source of the greatest importance. And they offer a chance to put down in black and white some solid incontrovertible facts on Soviet foreign policy.

The first of these facts is that *the Soviets initiated the deal with Hitler*, through their ambassador in Berlin, on April 17, 1939, while Molotov later claimed the specific credit for Stalin, in the latter's speech of March 10. According to the memorandum of State Secretary Weizsacker the ambassador declared that "Russian policy had always moved in a straight line. Ideological differences of opinion had hardly influenced the Russian-Italian relationship, and they did not have to prove a stumbling-block with regard to Germany, either. . . Relations might become better and better."

A fortnight later the "westerner" Litvinov was replaced as Foreign Commissar by Molotov, and on May 20 the latter suggested to Count Schulenburg, the German Ambassador, that "the necessary political bases" should be laid for a resumption of the economic talks which had been going on without much progress.

Schulenburg recorded that his "determined efforts to bring Herr Molotov to make his wishes more definite and more concrete were in vain"; and he added that the Foreign Commissar was "known for his somewhat stubborn manner." The reaction of the State Secretary in Berlin was that "we must sit tight and see if the Russians will speak more openly."

The Early Sparring

Schulenburg had already been directed by Ribbentrop to "maintain extreme caution" in his conference with Molotov, and his own belief was that they should be very careful until they were certain "that possible proposals from our side will not be used by the Kremlin only to exert pressure on England and France", who were at that time negotiating for an anti-Nazi alliance with the Soviets.

Weizsacker thought (May 30) that "the English-Russian combination certainly will not be easy to prevent," but told Schulenburg that the Fuehrer had authorized "a distinctly limited exchange of views with the Russians", between himself and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin.

The same day, however, the Germans decided to take a bolder tack in this exchange, and a fortnight later were rewarded when the Soviet Chargé came back with a proposal, relayed through the Bulgarian ambassador, that the Soviet Union was considering, among its alternatives, the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty with Germany. "However, the Soviet Union did not know what Germany really wanted, aside from certain very vague allusions." On their part the Soviets gave the first hint as to what *they* wanted, by saying that "among other points, the Soviets did not recognize the Rumanian possession of Bessarabia."

On the same day (June 29) that Hitler, cautious again, had decided that "we would not be interested in a resumption of the economic discussions with Russia at the present time", Schulenburg went to see Molotov, was received "as soon as he was announced" and had an hour's friendly conversation. Hereupon, the German Ambassador threw out the suggestion that the Berlin Treaty of 1926, pledging mutual non-aggression between Germany and Soviet Russia, was "still in force," and added that "it was evident that Germany did not have any bad intentions towards the Soviet Union."

"Molotov replied that he received my statements with satisfaction . . . and was gratified to know that in the opinion of the German Government the Berlin Treaty was still in force."

The economic negotiations now went ahead much faster, so that by July 22 Schulenburg reported by "Urgent" telegram that the entire Soviet press had referred to them that day. Politics became heavily mixed with the economics, and on July 26 the whole field was felt out in several hours of conversation after dinner between the Soviet Chargé in Berlin and the German negotiator Schnurre, seemingly an intelligent fellow.

The Chargé, Astakhov, said frankly that the Soviet Union felt itself menaced by the German assumption that the Baltic countries and Finland, as well as Rumania, were in their sphere of influence, as well as by the aims of the Anti-Comintern Pact and German relations with Japan. Schnurre countered smoothly that there could be no question of Germany menacing the Soviet Union, and that "Molotov himself in his last speech had called the Anti-Comintern Pact camouflage for an alliance aimed at the Western democracies." "German policy is aimed against England: that is the decisive factor."

Molotov "Unusually Open"

A week later Ribbentrop picked up the ball and, calling in the Chargé, Astakov, told him "in an even tone" that "there was no problem from the Baltic to the Black Sea that could not be solved between the two of us."

The next day (August 3) Schulenburg called again on Molotov, finding him "without his usual reserve", and "unusually open." In this conversation Molotov put Lithuania into question, asking whether she would be considered as among the vital Soviet interests on the Baltic. Schulenburg, for his part, again suggested an agreement on Poland which would "protect all Soviet interests." "Molotov showed evident interest."

It should be noted that even at this late date Schulenburg, though he had heard that Molotov, who was listening with "evident interest" to his own propositions, had sat "like a bump on a log" through the British-French-Soviet negotiations, still had "the over-all impression that the Soviet Government is at present determined to sign with England and France *if they fulfil all Soviet wishes.*"

Thus spurred on, Schnurre, back in Berlin, assured Astakhov (Aug. 10) that "Germany had very limited aims in Poland which did not need to collide with Soviet interests of any kind . . . and was prepared to give the Soviet Union every assurance desired, which would surely carry more weight than support by England, which could never become effective in Eastern Europe." The latter was a telling point, but of course the rock upon which British-Soviet negotiations broke was the British refusal, on principle, to sign away the independence of the small Baltic countries, as Russia demanded.

This brings us to within three weeks of the war. Now Ribbentrop took up the initiative vigorously and sent Schulenburg a long detailed proposal for a non-aggression pact and a partition of Eastern Europe. Still canny of having the Soviets use this to further their negotiations with the British and French, Ribbentrop instructed his ambassador "*not to give Herr Molotov these proposals in writing*, but to read them to him, making sure however that they reach Stalin in as exact a form as possible." He repeated these instructions in a follow-up two days later; while a telegram from the Fuehrer to Stalin, dated Aug. 20, was to be delivered "in writing, *on a sheet of paper without letterhead.*" This deep distrust is evident, on both sides, all through these documents.

Ribbentrop's proposition was that differing ideologies do not prohibit a reasonable relationship, and that the opposition in German and Russian foreign policy could be brought to an end once and for all. The questions of the Baltic Sea, the Baltic states, Poland and Southeastern Europe could be settled to the complete satisfaction of both countries. The German people retained a natural sympathy

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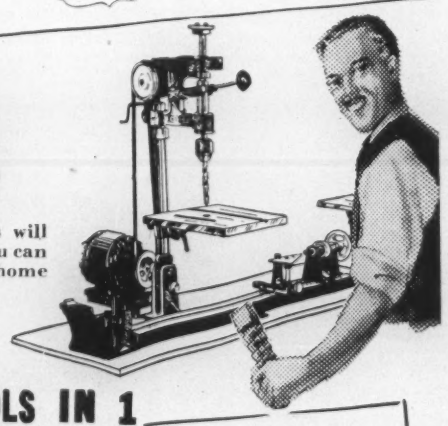

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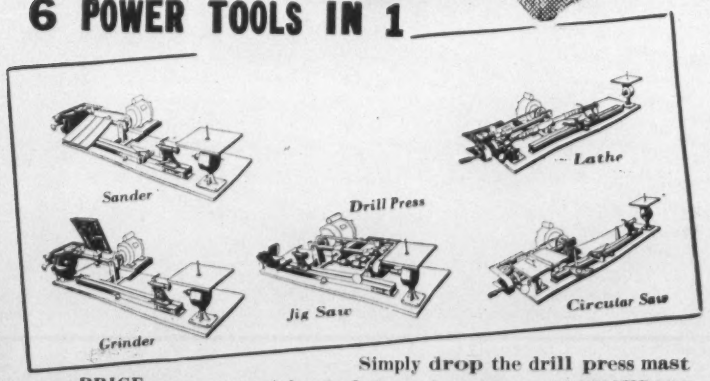

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for the Russians, while the capitalistic Western democracies were the unforgiving enemies of both National Socialist Germany and the U.S.S.R.

It was in the compelling interest of the latter two countries to avoid "for all future time" being driven into war with each other and into destruction "which would profit only the Western democracies." The crisis in German-Polish relations, "created by English policy," made a speedy clarification of German-Russian relations desirable. There was also the possibility of "clearing up jointly the territorial questions of Eastern Europe." Therefore the Foreign Minister was prepared to make a short visit to Moscow in order to carry on direct discussions.

A "Warm Welcome"

Molotov "warmly welcomed" this advance, and gave Schulenburg the impression that "the proposal of a visit by the Reich Minister was very flattering personally to him", the Soviets having been affronted by the British failure to send a cabinet minister, but instead "only a man of second rank." According to the further account, Molotov was "quite unusually compliant and candid" and showed a "surprising moderation."

The Soviets were ready two days later with their answer, with which, Molotov assured the ambassador, Stalin was in complete agreement. With the Germans coming to them on the run the Soviets now switched to tactics which have since become familiar to us through endless conferences. Beginning with mild abuse against Germany's past policy of hostility, the Soviets played "hard to get" to increase their bargaining power. Things would have to proceed in steps, they said, with the trade treaty concluded first, then after an interval the non-aggression treaty, and finally, after proper preparation, Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow.

Very urgently, the same day, Ribbentrop ordered his ambassador to seek another conversation with Molotov, hand him the prepared draft for a 5-year non-aggression treaty, and assure him that the Reich Foreign Minister would be in a position, in the proposed Moscow meeting, "to comply with Russian wishes, if the occasion arises." This was August 18; but Molotov couldn't envisage Ribbentrop's visit until the 26th, at the earliest.

Nevertheless, on the 19th the Soviets had their draft of a non-aggression treaty ready, and on the 20th Ribbentrop came back with a telegram from Hitler to "Herr Stalin, Moscow," accepting the Soviet draft and the suggestion of a secret protocol (covering the partition of Eastern Europe), and urging that no time be lost. Stalin answered with thanks the same day and said he would be ready to see Ribbentrop on the 23rd.

Under the headings "Very secret-State secret" there is a memorandum on the talks and toasts of that day that shook the world and unleashed the war. Stalin opened the conversation on Japan. If Japan wanted war, she could have it. But if Germany could help in bringing about an improvement in Russo-Japanese relations, that would be useful. Only the Japanese were not to get the impression that the Soviet Union was taking the initiative.

As to Italy, Stalin brought up even at this early date the question of whether she was interested in Greece. Next Turkey. Stalin asked what the German Foreign Minister thought about her, but didn't press into details. Then, England. Stalin and Molotov "commented adversely on the British Military Mission in Moscow, which had never told the Soviet Government what it really wanted." (Probably, more exactly, "what it was ready to give").

Stalin on the British

Stalin "concurred eagerly" in Ribbentrop's observation that "England was weak and wanted to let others fight for its presumptuous claim to world domination." The Soviet leader went on, "and observed as follows: the British Army was weak; the British Navy no longer deserved its previous reputation. England's air arm was being increased, to be sure, but there was a lack of pilots. If England dominates the world in spite of this, it could only be due to the stupidity of other countries which always let themselves be bluffed. It was ridiculous, for example, that a few hundred British could dominate India." Yet Stalin averred that "England, despite its weakness, would wage war craftily and stubbornly."

Then they got down to business, carving up Europe. "In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement in the areas belonging to the Baltic States" (so ran the pleasant formula), Lithuania would fall within the German sphere and Latvia, Estonia and Finland within the Soviet sphere. Poland they would divide along the line of the rivers Narew, Vistula and San; and *according to Stalin's proposal*, they would determine later "whether the maintenance of an independent Polish State was desirable." Germany declared her disinterestedness in all of Southeastern Europe, and the Soviets laid specific claim to Bessarabia.

Two weeks later Stalin had the opportunity to send his "congratulations and greetings to the German Reich Government" on the capture of Warsaw. This event, however, left the Russians in something of a jitter. As Molotov admitted to Schulenburg on Sept. 10, "the Red Army had counted on several weeks, which had now shrunk to a few days. It had mobilized 3,000,000 men already but would require possibly two or three weeks more" before it would be

(*Continued on page* 17)

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Annual Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting herewith the twentieth Annual Report of the Company showing statement of Assets and Liabilities, Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus Account, and the Auditors' Report for the year ended November 30, 1947.

The year 1947 was one of the most active on record in the building industry, the dollar value of building exceeding all previous figures. The orders for cement were extremely heavy and for several months during the most active season the demand was greater than the supply. The Company's gross sales were 10% higher than in the previous year.

Net earnings after providing for depreciation and taxes amounted to $2,419,230 as compared with $2,178,522 in the preceding year. This is equal to $2.41 per share on the Preference shares. Dividends were paid on Preference shares only and were at the rate of $1.30 per share.

The outstanding bonds were reduced during the year by $690,000, leaving a balance of $2,800,000. The mortgage on the Canada Cement Building was reduced by $50,000, leaving a balance of $245,000. This balance has been brought into current liabilities as it is due in 1948 and will be paid off. You will note that working capital has been reduced during the year under review by $948,547. This is due to the large amount of money spent on plant additions and improvements during the year.

The addition to your plant at Montreal East came into production in July. This addition with a full year's operation in 1948 will add materially to the supply of cement in Eastern Canada.

The additional unit at the Exshaw plant, referred to in the Directors' Report covering 1946, was not completed in 1947 as expected owing to the delay in the supply of essential materials. This unit will be in operation before May 1st, 1948, and will, it is believed, when added to the present production at Exshaw and Winnipeg plants, take care of all demands for some time to come in the territory served by your Company in Western Canada.

Your Directors have authorized an addition to your plant at Belleville, Ontario, which it is expected will be in production in 1949. There are also a number of smaller projects under way for the modernization and improvement of your various plants. Unfortunately, this work is costing about 100% more than similar work would have cost in 1938/39.

The prospects for 1948 are very good in the building industry. Even if the dollar value does not reach the record figure of 1947, it gives promise of being very active and in consequence your Company's product should be in good demand for another year at least.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

J. D. JOHNSON, President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1947

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories of cement, finished and in process, coal, materials, supplies and repair parts, at cost or under, which is below market, as determined and certified by officers of the Company, less accumulated reserve of $568,100		$ 3,070,122.82	
Accounts receivable (less bad debts reserve)—			
Customers	$1,464,860.18		
Other	114,985.30	1,579,845.48	
Government bonds (market value $26,156)		25,000.00	
Cash in banks and on hand		1,041,241.23	$ 5,716,209.53
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX			340,671.10
PREFERENCE DIVIDEND MAINTENANCE FUND:			
Government bonds (market value $806,000)		800,000.00	
Cash in banks		600,000.00	1,400,000.00
UNEXPIRED INSURANCE, PREPAID TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES			101,874.92
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:			
Land, buildings, plant and equipment at November 30, 1946, $31,197,220.29 (as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited on the basis of 1942 replacement cost less depreciation, with the exception of ships owned by Canada Cement Transport Limited which are included at cost less depreciation provided by that Company); with subsequent additions at cost, less disposals	$34,210,167.83		
Less: Reserve for depreciation accumulated subsequent to November 30, 1946	2,570,000.00	31,640,167.83	
			$39,198,923.38

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 1,176,087.86	
Preference dividend paid December 20, 1947		326,402.97	
Dominion, Provincial and other taxes		1,402,130.93	
Mortgage on Canada Cement Building (balance due in 1948)		245,000.00	$ 3,149,621.76
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:			
2½% serial bonds 1946 series due $700,000 annually to 1951—			
Issued		$ 3,500,000.00	
Less: Redeemed		700,000.00	2,800,000.00
RESERVES:			
Fire insurance		$ 500,000.00	
Extraordinary repairs and renewals		350,000.00	850,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK:			
Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of $20 par value each, carrying annual dividends at the rate of $1.30 per share (Note 1)—			
Authorized—1,204,345 shares		$24,086,900.00	
Issued—1,004,345 shares		$20,086,900.00	
Common Shares—			
600,000 shares of no par value out of an authorized issue of 750,000 shares		6,403,904.75	26,490,804.75
SURPLUS: (Note 2)			
Earned Surplus, per statement attached		$ 4,508,496.87	
Appropriated for Preference Dividend Maintenance Fund		1,400,000.00	5,908,496.87
			$39,198,923.38

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947

Profit from operations after providing $2,570,000 for depreciation and after special provision of $250,000 towards possible decline in inventory values, but before taking into account the undernoted items		$5,103,128.48
Executive remuneration	$ 111,325.00	
Directors' fees	9,640.00	
Legal expenses	2,417.76	123,382.76
		$4,979,745.72
Add:		
Income from investments		23,985.05
		$5,003,730.77
Deduct:		
Bond interest	$ 73,200.72	
Mortgage interest	11,300.00	
Contribution to Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes on income	2,400,000.00	2,584,500.72
Net profit for year		$2,419,230.05
Deduct: Appropriation to Preference Dividend Maintenance Fund		600,000.00
Balance of profits		$1,819,230.05
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1946	$3,654,244.39	
Deferred Surplus, representing refundable portion of excess profits tax, transferred	340,671.10	3,994,915.49
		$5,814,145.54
Dividends on Preference Shares		1,305,648.67
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1947		$4,508,496.87

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet November 30, 1947

(1) The Preference Shares may be called for redemption at $30 per share but the Company shall not be entitled to redeem upon call any of the Preference Shares prior to October 1, 1951, and thereafter shall not be entitled to redeem, either upon call or by purchase, any of the Preference Shares to such extent that the aggregate par value of the outstanding Preference Shares shall thereby be reduced to less than $15,000,000 prior to October 1, 1956, nor to less than $10,000,000 prior to October 1, 1961.

(2) No dividends shall be paid on the Common Shares when the Preference Dividend Maintenance Fund, which is to be provided out of surplus derived from profits earned after November 30, 1945, amounts to less than $2.60 per Preference Share outstanding; nor shall $1,205,271 of the Earned Surplus accumulated prior to that date be used for the payment of any such Common dividends so long as any Preference Shares are outstanding.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Canada Cement Company Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ending November 30, 1947, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet, supplemented by the notes appended hereto, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of Canada Cement Company Limited and its subsidiary companies at November 30, 1947, and that the statement of profit and loss and earned surplus presents fairly the result of their combined operations, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

J. D. JOHNSON, Director.
F. B. KILBOURN, Director.

Montreal, January 7, 1948.

New Industrial Empire in Jackpine Jungles

By WALLACE HUNT

Over $50,000,000 is being spent to create a giant new pulp and paper empire in the jackpine forests which skirt the north shore of Lake Superior. A country which, for 550 miles, has had a population in the past of well under 10,000 persons now is surging forward to double or triple the figure. The writer discusses what this all means to the economy of this "province within a province" and what the new mills mean in new wages and in new business to northland cities.

PAUL BUNYAN was a small-timer compared with the modern breed of construction greats who are energetically carving from the jackpine jungles of northern Ontario a new industrial empire which is on a scale such as to stagger the imagination.

For some years now I have every few months speeded by C.P.R. to the west, never tiring of the dazzling, scenic grandeur along the north shore of Lake Superior. There was little else to look at. Occasionally we'd be flagged to a stop at a lonely outpost where there was nothing but a drab, brick-red railway station and a handful of shacks scattered aimlessly along the tracks.

Starting two years ago the stops at one of them became as regular as the train. I knew by heart every scheduled halt, so was immediately conscious of this new one. I saw signs of large-scale construction and learned there were 2,000 men feverishly fashioning a new town and a new industry out of the Christmas-tree wilderness.

A few weeks ago I flew almost over this ant hill of industry, on a trip from Fort William to Kapuskasing, safe in the knowledge that at last in the north shore's maze of lakes, rocks and trees was at least one refuge for a land-based plane in distress. For below us was a gleaming new, fully licensed airfield, one of the full quota of urban trimmings and conveniences which by the wave of an industrialist's magic wand have been transplanted to this virgin territory.

A mile from the airport are row on row of neat, modern houses, the kind a city worker dreams of owning but seldom does, and standing out in stark contrast to the log and tar-paper shacks of other years. Sprawled for one-fifth of a mile along the lakeshore is a giant, glistening new pulp mill building. This model new backwoods community covers ten square miles of what three years ago was strictly moose pasture. And it's name? Marathon, after the paper company which built it.

Expansion Miracle

Marathon is one of the three miracles of industrial growth which, by next year, are scheduled to completely revolutionize the whole economy of Superior's north shore country, a land which in point of area is larger than at least three of Canada's provinces. Up to now probably the most sparsely inhabited of Canada's "steel" tapped areas, it's now feeling a foment of expansion it never before has known.

This province within a province, enveloping 550 miles of timber infested country between Sudbury and Fort William and tapped by the C.P.R.'s main line, up to now has virtually lacked an economy. Its principal livelihood has been the C.P.R. whose division points of Chapleau (population 1,865, 1941 Dominion census), Schreiber (pop. 1,286), Cartier (pop. 427) and White River have been the principal communities —that is, except for Nipigon (pop. 1,178). A few sawmills, an unsuccessful mining industry and trapping rounded out the economic picture.

The only communities the Dominion census of 1941 listed totalled little over 5,000 people. The ones it missed, plus the few hundred other scattered residents, would still leave the figure for this entire "province" far short of 10,000.

Now look what's happening. King Pulp in one fell swoop is doubling or tripling its population, adding by 1948, or 1949 at the latest, anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000 new inhabitants to the north shore country. A big percentage already have moved in. Largest enterprise is the Long Lac Pulp & Paper Co. mill at Terrace Bay, where a small city of 1,000 homes is now mushrooming into being. Marathon and the Brampton Pulp & Paper Co.'s community at Red Rock each are erecting over 200.

And what do these all mean in new wealth, in new wages?

The figures of capital investment alone are staggering. When construction commenced, cost of the Terrace Bay and Marathon mills was estimated at $18,000,000 apiece, Red Rock at $10,000,000; another $5,000,000 is quoted for the new Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission plant six miles east of Schreiber, being erected to power Terrace Bay's mill. That totals $51,000,000, equal to the cost of at least 10 or 20 huge skyscrapers. And it's now admitted that, with skyrocketing construction costs, this total will be exceeded by some millions.

Add to this the millions to be distributed annually in new wages, for supplies, transportation and what-not. I'm not sure what it will mean in earnings to the 3,000 or 4,000 people to be employed, but if you want a guess I'd say $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year—and it can't be far off the mark. Think of what that means in purchasing power, to retailers, wholesalers and factories in nearby and distant towns and cities.

Completing a Project

Most advanced community is Red Rock. When the Brompton company moved in during 1944, there already was a partially-completed pulp project, which had been abandoned six years before by the ill-fated Sweezey interests. The mill and 20 houses were partly built, and completed was a 30-room hotel. In 1945 more than 80 new houses, a bank and general store were added and work was started on sewers, water mains and roads. Last year came 50 more houses, an eight-room school and a theatre (capacity, 250). Loam from muskeg lands was hauled to provide each home with soil for gardening.

The project is being rounded out with 60 new houses to be finished during 1948, a business block of half a dozen stores with apartments upstairs, a municipal office and fire and police stations. Also planned are a school auditorium, a recreation centre with bowling alleys and library, remodelling of the temporary hospital so it will be permanent, and clearing of a recreation park. The bank staff has increased from one to three. Very happy about the whole project are the businessmen of Port Arthur and Fort William, 75 miles distant, who are reaping a harvest from the sales of new cars, clothing, building materials, food and anything else you want to name.

Sixty miles east of Red Rock is Terrace Bay, least advanced but largest of the three towns, where 5,000 people eventually will live—probably within two years. Roads and services are complete, and enough houses are about ready for 300 to 400 families to move in. The planned community is to have a 50-bed hospital, public library, police and fire stations, churches and schools. Master-minded by Dr. E. G. Faludi of Toronto, it will have shopping and recreational areas and, like its sister town of Marathon, an airport because, Dr. Faludi told me, he considers "any new industrial town should have one included as much as streets."

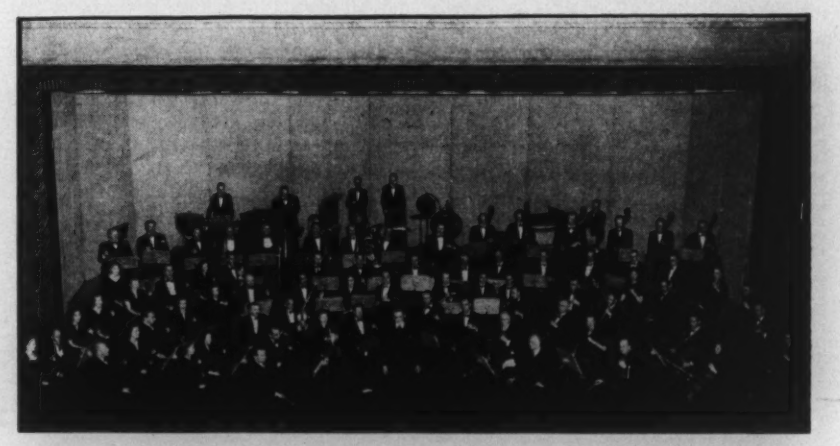
Another 40 miles east of Terrace Bay at the one-time busy lake port of Peninsula is the infant town of Marathon, already boasting a population in excess of 1,500. The bulk of about 250 houses have been completed, the last due to mushroom into being during 1948. As in the other two towns, they're all company owned and range from five rooms renting at $28.50 a month for workers up to eight rooms at $60 per for executives.

Maternity Ward and Movies

Marathon boasts a 15-bed hospital with a four-bassinette maternity ward. There's a branch of a large head-of-the-lakes department store chain, a new movie theatre which will seat 500 and a community centre and recreation hall with stage and dressing rooms, billiard table, four bowling alleys, library, lounge and meeting rooms. Marathon's new C.P.R. railway station is the first in Canada of a series of new streamlined models. Leaside, Ont., sports the second one.

The birth of this new, north shore industrial empire is responsible for another feat which over-shadows the best efforts of Paul Bunyan and his Blue Ox. It's the creation of a man-made lake nine miles long and four wide, necessary for the construction of the Hydro's new plant on the Aquassabon River to generate the power for Terrace Bay. Before water can be poured into this basin, a 35-square mile area must be cleared of every tree, and a 20-foot square tunnel must be bored through half a mile of rock, 300 feet below the C.P.R. tracks.

Few engineering feats in Canada's history equal or surpass this one. And adding to the magnitude of the undertaking is the fact that it's a race against time to have the power ready for the mill.



One of Canada's finest musical organizations, the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Jacques Singer, has the distinction of giving Canadian premieres of several new works. A recent one was the much discussed "Airborne Symphony" by U.S. composer Marc Blitzstein. The work was commissioned by the U.S.A.A.F., written in London, 1944.

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Shaar Hashomayim Views With Pride

By FRED KAUFMAN

The Jewish congregation Shaar Hashomayim, best known of all in Canada and largest in the British Empire, has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Although its beginnings were humble—in a $10 a month room, the congregation today has a handsome building and most of Montreal's most distinguished Jewish families are members.

Montreal.

TIME: 1926. Place: New York City. Occasion: The inaugural meeting of the United Synagogues of America, a union of orthodox and conservative Jewish congregations in the United States and Canada.

Lazarus Cohen, president of Montreal's Congregation Shaar Hashomayim and one of the Canadian delegates, is mounting the speaker's platform during a debate. Judging by his flowing patriarchal beard, most members sit back and expect a lengthy speech in Yiddish. But instead they hear a well-reasoned address in cultured English with the added charm of a slight Scotch brogue, acquired by the speaker during his stay in Glengarry county.

The significance? In the words of the late Dr. Herman Abramowitz, B.A., D.H.L., D.D., rabbi of the congregation for almost half a century, "it was a demonstration of Canadian Judaism . . extreme orthodoxy with all its trimmings and yet completely integrated with the vernacular down to its characteristic of dialect".

Guiding Principle

The above statement, made by this distinguished scholar shortly before his death, might well be taken as the guiding principle of Congregation Shaar Hashomayim, which has just celebrated its 100th anniversary.

Founded by a small group of Montreal Jewish families of English, German and Polish origin, so that they may worship in the fashion they were accustomed to, the few score members have in the intervening century grown into the largest Jewish congregation in the British Empire, comprising more than three thousand souls and boasting an imposing synagogue on Westmount's fashionable Cote St. Antoine Road.

But the beginning had not been an easy one. For twelve years the "Congregation of English, German and Polish Jews of Montreal", as it was then called, had to be content with one small room, rented for $10 per month, as their place of worship. But the great day came on September 12, 1858, when 36 members attended a meeting in their room on Great St. James Street and decided to erect a building. More than $3,000 was pledged right then and there and within three weeks a site was discovered with a "handsome brick building, capable of seating 150 gentlemen and 50 ladies". It was located on 41 St. Constant Street and it was purchased for 275 pounds sterling. A few months later, in the presence of the Mayor and other dignitaries, David Moss, chief contributor, laid the cornerstone.

However, need for a more central location with more space was soon felt and in 1885 a new synagogue was built on McGill College Avenue. John D. Moss, a son of David Moss, laid the new cornerstone and when the building was consecrated on September 15, 1886, members proudly felt that the finest place of worship according to the Jewish faith in Canada was theirs.

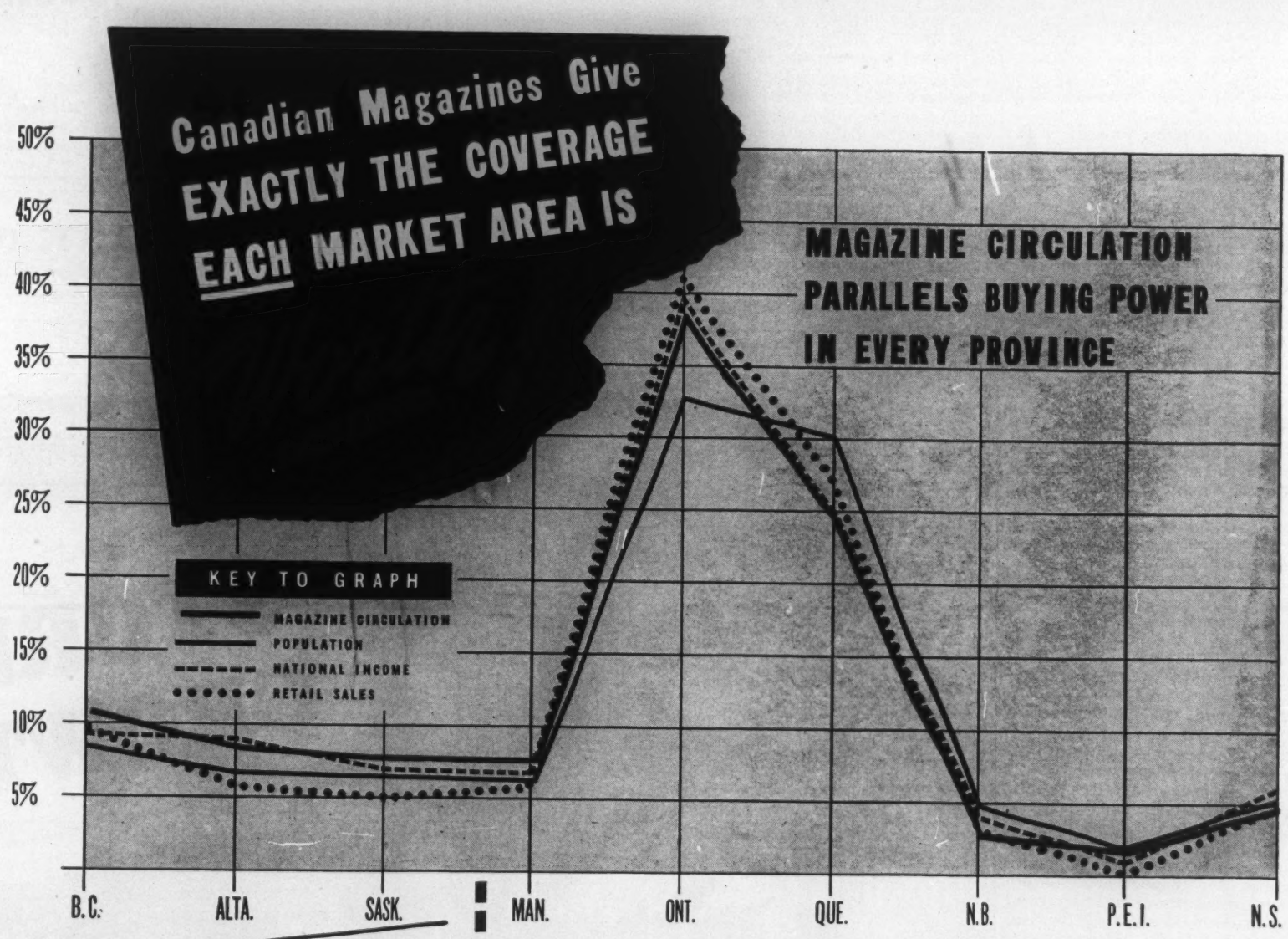
Shortly after the turn of the century Dr. Abramowitz, then a young man who had been ordained at the age of twenty-two, was called to the pulpit and much of the congregation's prestige is due to his untiring efforts. Actively engaged as spiritual head of the congregation for 45 years, Dr. Abramowitz died last September, a few weeks after making his last public appearance at a special centennial service. During World War I he had the honor of becoming the first Jewish chaplain in the Canadian Army and during the more recent conflict Dr. Abramowitz, who was also one of the founders of the Canadian Jewish Congress, became chairman of the religious Welfare Committee of the Congress, the body which organized the Jewish chaplaincy service.

Following the Great War need to enlarge was once again felt and in 1922 the congregation succeeded in raising enough funds to erect the present building. Described as "a structure, cathedral-like in its imposing proportions and breathing the very life of stateliness and permanence", it contains the main hall for worship, a smaller chapel and a large lecture hall, used widely by many educational groups.

Many of Montreal's most distinguished families are members and the close ties that many families have kept with the congregation is evidenced in the fact that the present president, Horace R. Cohen, O.B.E., is not only a son, but also a grandson of former presidents.

A statue of Paderewski by Swiss sculptor Milo Martin has been erected at Morges, Switzerland, where the famous musician often stayed.

Canadian Magazines Give EXACTLY THE COVERAGE EACH MARKET AREA IS



Below are the figures from which the above graph was compiled. They show each province's percentage of total population, national income, retail sales and total circulation of ten representative Canadian magazines:

Province	Pop.	PERCENTAGE OF Nat. Inc.	Ret. Sales	Mag. Circ.
B.C.	8.2	9.6	9.1	**10.38**
Alta.	6.6	5.7	6.4	**7.88**
Sask.	6.7	5.1	5.4	**6.61**
Man.	5.9	5.4	6.1	**6.72**
Ont.	33.4	40.4	40.9	**37.64**
Que.	29.5	26.3	23.8	**24.01**
N.B.	3.9	2.9	3.0	**2.53**
P.E.I.	.8	.4	.5	**.54**
N.S.	5.0	4.2	4.8	**3.69**

For a copy of the comprehensive analysis from which these figures were taken, write to Market Analysis Bureau, Magazine Publishers Association, 137 Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Winant's Story of the War Years Unique for its Generosity

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

LETTER FROM GROSVENOR SQUARE—by John G. Winant—*Allen*—*$3.50.*

AS the United States' wartime ambassador to Britain, John G. Winant probably did more than anyone else save Churchill and Roosevelt to bring the two great free nations together. He was the sort of man who is needed today to help build a wider world community.

Reading his "Letter from Grosvenor Square," filled as it is with simple tributes to the courage, kindliness and decency of the famous figures with whom he worked and dealt, and the unnamed little people whom he observed in their daily struggle, and with a ringing defence of the values of human freedom, one asks oneself over and over again, why did he himself give up the fight?

There are but few indications in the book. One of the things which seared the mind of this generous and humane man was the revival of torture in our age, and the application to it of scientific and mass production techniques by men of whom it could not be said "They know not what they do."

Reasons for his Despair

And he confesses to despair, in hearing the full story of Belsen, Buchenwald and Auschwitz, that there is any real progress in the conduct of man. In the preface, presumably the last section to be completed, he writes to a friend of "the growing disillusionment of these days." Yet a few pages later he uses the phrase "This is a time for greatness."

While this is not a book to which people will rush to learn new secrets of Anglo-American wartime diplomacy, it is probably the best account we will get, until the Churchill and Roosevelt memoirs are available, of how the teamwork of the two great nations was fostered and cemented.

Through its pages pass the President, "quiet and determined," and the Prime Minister, "forceful but generous." On the American side Harry Hopkins receives the warmest tributes, while deep respect is accorded to the wisdom of the elder statesmen Hull and Stimson, and the ability and sympathy of Henry Morgenthau. General Spaatz, now head of the independent U.S. Air Force, appears as a Lieutenant-Colonel, with "the most constructive estimate of the possibilities of German invasion of Britain" in 1940, as against the pessimism of other American military observers.

Anthony Eden gets a whole chapter, as a "simple, truthful and courageous leader" and "one of the best-trained diplomats I have ever met." Such was the confidence between the two that, unique in the practice of the Foreign Office, they dispensed with making detailed notes of their daily conversations.

One of the pleasantest passages tells of how Winant would spend an occasional weekend at Eden's place in the country, weeding the garden. They would place their dispatch cases at either end of a row, and when they had completed it, "do penance" by reading messages and writing the necessary replies — "in subconscious fashion trying to find a sense of lasting values in the good earth."

Eden's personal relationship to Churchill, the writer says, was as close and loyal as that of Hopkins to Roosevelt. Winant tackles with unwonted heat the oft-heard saying that Churchill enjoyed the war: "No blacker lie was ever spoken." Nor was Churchill's vanity fed by the great power which he came to exercise. Indeed, Winant heard him say again and again: "Power corrupts." Churchill had the greatest regard for the safeguards built up through the long parliamentary struggle against arbitrary power.

Churchill is not, in Winant's opinion, a Tory determined to defend the Empire at all costs, as he was shallowly viewed by many Americans, but "an old-fashioned Whig," dedicated to defending human freedom, in the line of Chatham, Fox and Burke. He describes Churchill's conversation with Myron Taylor, who had come from Rome to urge against any bombing of that city, as "the most civilized conversation I have ever listened to."

Many, many others go through these pages. There is General McNaughton, whose manoeuvres with flame-throwers and a mine-exploding device of his own invention were the first that Winant had ever witnessed. There is General Marshall, called by Churchill "perhaps the greatest Roman of them all." And General Montgomery, whose vigorous anti-invasion preparations caused Winant to commend him to Roosevelt, back in '41, as the most impressive British commander he had met.

While the personalities in the book provide the chief interest, its greatest value will be in reminding Americans of the immense contribution which the British made to their war preparations, in turning over without stint all of their early battle experience and technical improvements, including the original research on the atom bomb and the original development of the proximity fuse, as well as their whole knowledge of radar; and, scarcely less important, in the early cash orders for armaments, which, with the Lend-Lease orders, gave American war production a flying start when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor.

If Winant's story is a little flat for lack of a critical touch, it is unique among war memoirs for its warmth and generosity.

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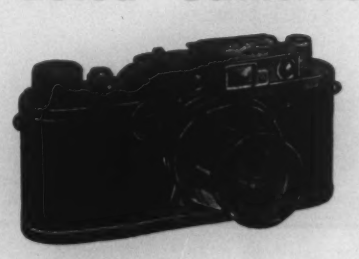

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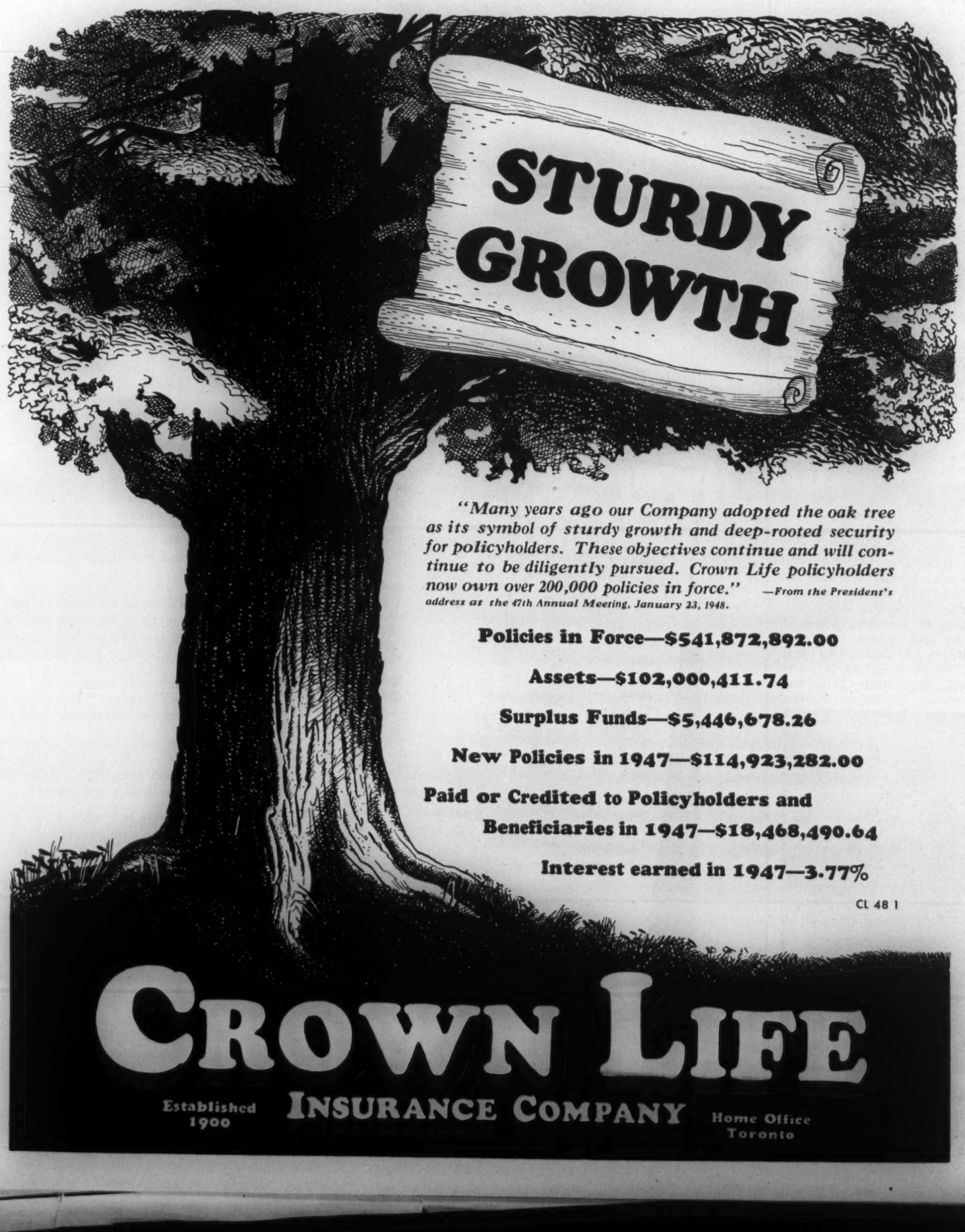

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THE WORLD TODAY

(*Continued from page* 13)

ready to grab its share of the loot.

The most important and valuable document in the whole comes only a year later. Molotov had been to Berlin to dicker further with Hitler on spheres of influence and to be reassured that the Tripartite (Axis) Alliance was not directed against the Soviet Union —"if one might express oneself so bluntly." The Germans invited the Soviets to join it, and within a few days after returning to Moscow *Molotov submitted the appropriate treaty draft and secret protocol.*

Exact Soviet Demands

Here is the Soviet view of how things should be divided up, at that time. (1) *Germany's* territorial aspirations were to centre, apart from revisions in Europe, "in the territories of Central Africa." (2) *Italy's* aspirations, apart from revisions in Europe after the peace, were to centre in "Northern and Northeastern Africa." (3) *Japan's* aspirations were to centre "in the area of Eastern Asia south of the Island Empire of Japan." (4) *The Soviet Union's* aspirations were to centre "south of the national territory of the U.S.S.R. in the direction of the Indian Ocean."

On November 25, 1940, Molotov was more explicit on the terms on which *"the Soviet Government is prepared to accept the draft of the Four-Power Pact"*—that is, join the Axis Alliance. (1) "Provided that the German troops withdraw immediately from *Finland*, which under the compact of 1939 belongs to the Soviet Union's sphere of influence." (2) "Provided that within the next few months the security of the Soviet Union in *the Straits* is assured by the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and *Bulgaria* . . . and by the establishment of *a base for land and naval forces of the U.S.S.R. within range of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles*, by means of a long-term lease." (3) "Provided that *the area south of Batum and Baku in the general direction of the Persian Gulf* is recognized as the centre of the aspirations of the Soviet Union."

That was too much for Hitler — if he had ever seriously contemplated a long-term agreement with Russia. Three weeks later he ordered the preparation of Operation Barbarossa, the invasion of Russia.

These Facts Emerge

Relations deteriorated steadily from here on. In January the Soviets warned the Germans sharply that "they would consider the appearance of any foreign armed forces on the territory of Bulgaria and of the Straits as a violation of the security interests of the Soviet Union." The Germans went ahead in Bulgaria. The Soviets countered with a pact with Yugoslavia. The Germans went ahead there, and Molotov found the move "extremely deplorable."

Yet a week later Stalin, in an unprecedented action, went down to the station in Moscow to see Matsuoka off, and sought out Schulenburg on the platform "threw his arm around my shoulder, saying 'we must remain friends and you must now do everything to that end'!" And right up to the last the Russians kept up their deliveries of wheat, oil and rubber, far beyond German expectations.

So we have these facts. Stalin initiated the deal and carried it through at least partly because Germany would concede him half of Eastern Europe and Britain and France would not and could not. Stalin made the first suggestion that there was no need for Poland to continue to exist as an independent state. Stalin shared the German view of Britain, and animosity towards her. He was ready to join the Axis alliance, and anxious to the end to maintain his pact with Hitler. And he put down precisely on paper the territorial aspirations which he wanted Hitler to concede him, then tried to secure from us, and is now pursuing against our opposition. This last remains the most valuable revelation in these documents.

BLINDED BY PROPAGANDA

THE coal-man filled a thousand bins
A thousand times or more
(All C. O. D.) and now begins
To reckon up his store.

"Meseems," full cheerily he says,
"I have sufficient 'jack'
To hie me to Los Ongelaze
And—maybe—bring me back.

"Out there the count of B.T.U.'s
No body needs to state.
They have no slag inclined to fuse
And no per cent of slate.

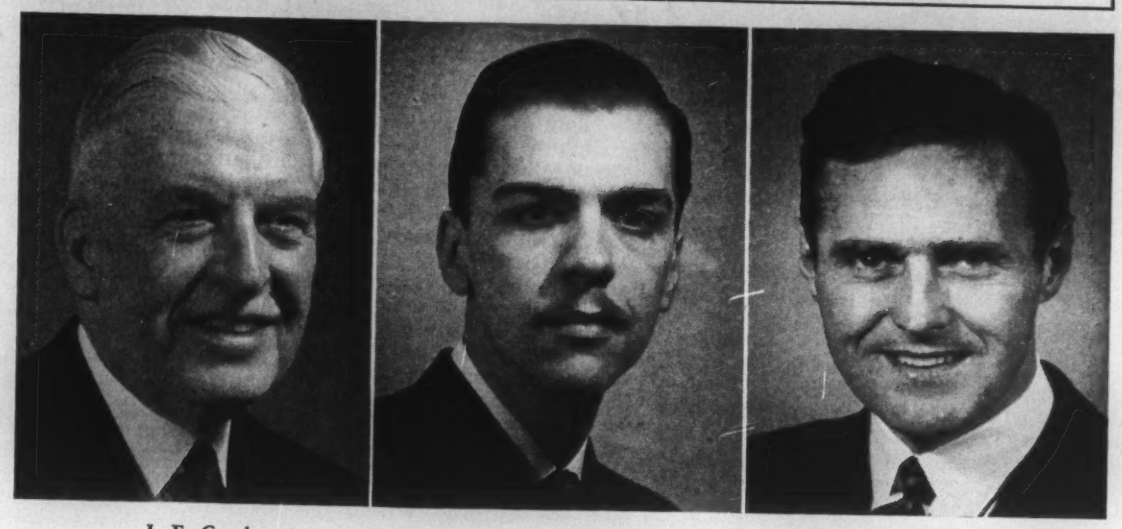
"The golden sunshine keeps them hot.
Cook-stoves are all they need.
The furnace is a fiend forgot,
A devil none may heed."

So off he goes, the weary soul
To the land of his desire,
Hoping he'll never hear of coal
And never need a fire.

But those who know Los Ongelaze
Declare in accent stout
That climate has some chilling ways
We never hear about.

J. E. M.

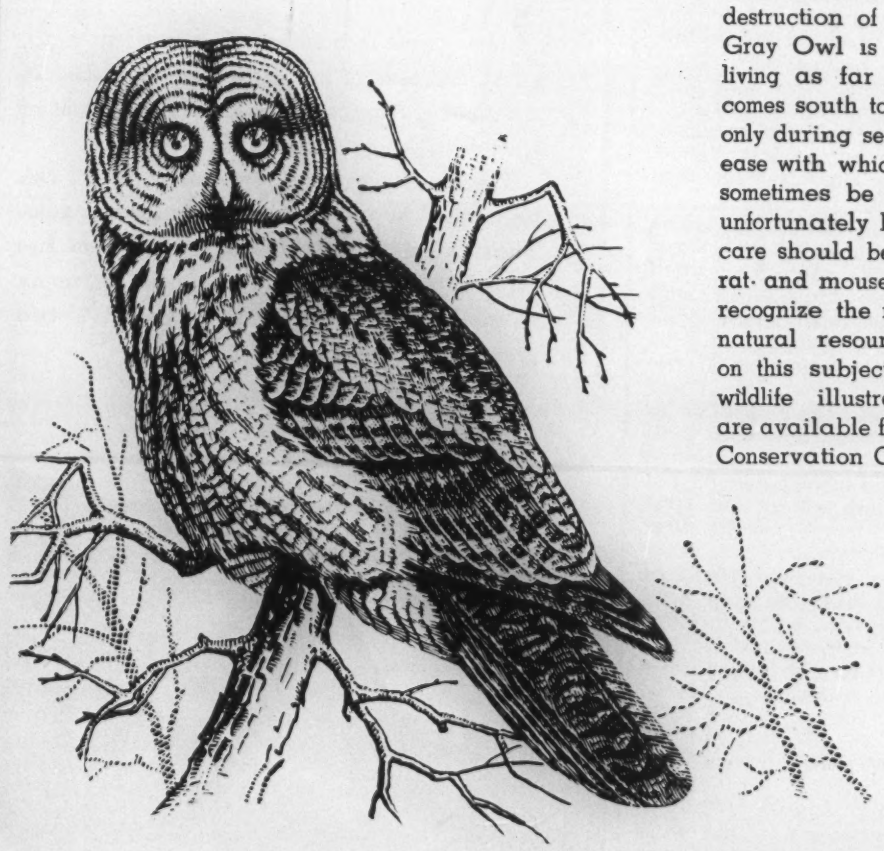
NEW UNDERWOOD APPOINTMENTS



J. F. Carolan — H. T. McConkey — R. G. Fitzpatrick

New executive appointments have just been announced by Joseph L. Seitz, President of Underwood Limited. They are: James F. Carolan, Assistant General Manager; Hugh T. McConkey, Advertising Manager; and Robert G. Fitzpatrick, Director of Public Relations.

The night shift . . .



When darkness falls, the owls take over from the hawks and other predators in the destruction of harmful rodents. The Great Gray Owl is essentially a northern bird, living as far north as the tree line, and comes south to the settled parts of Canada only during severe winters. Because of the ease with which it can be captured (it can sometimes be caught in the hand) it has unfortunately become very rare and every care should be taken to protect this useful rat- and mouse-catcher. To help the public recognize the need for conservation of our natural resources, authoritative literature on this subject and full-colour reprints of wildlife illustrations (without advertising) are available free by writing to The Carling Conservation Club, Waterloo, Ontario.

Discovered in 1741 by Commander Bering, the Pallas Cormorant became extinct around 1852 — another bird which will never again be seen.

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THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Feeling of Growth and Experiment Found in Pratt's Latest Work

By L. A. MACKAY

BEHIND THE LOG—by E. J. Pratt—Macmillans—$2.00.

"BEHIND THE LOG" is the translation of a formal record of convoy duty into terms of human action and suffering. It is the story of the extraordinary efforts and heroism of the first North Atlantic convoy to suffer from the "wolf-pack" strategy, sixty-six ships crawling at eight knots, protected by one Canadian destroyer and three, later five corvettes, against an estimated force of twelve submarines, to which they lost fourteen ships sunk and others seriously damaged. The story is told in an alternation of short-focus and long-focus pictures, setting brief flashes of individual human effort and endurance against the painfully slow movement of the convoy through waters where swift and horrible death might strike at any moment. It is a superbly heroic exploit, which must have made a strong appeal to Dr. Pratt both on account of its heroism and of its maritime setting.

Varied Imagery

The treatment bears the mark of authenticity; the movement is rapid and sustained, the imagery copious and varied. It must be admitted, however, that the poem is not entirely successful. At moments the sea comes alive, but the sea is only a secondary actor in this drama; the terrible strain under which men worked in these operations is at times intensely rendered; yet we close the book wondering why we have not been moved as we had expected to be by such a master dealing with such a theme.

There seem to be two reasons. In the first place, Dr. Pratt's technique seems to be in transition. He has loosened the blank verse line to a point where at times it is, frankly, indistinguishable rhythmically from chopped prose; at other times one is disquieted by inversions made for the sake of a regularity elsewhere disregarded. One wishes he had abandoned the form entirely for the completely free style that he has already used with such admirable effect in shorter poems, or had told the whole story in the clear and vigorous prose of the Foreword. There seems also to be some influence, conscious or unconscious, of radio technique. This, with its emphasis on dialogue, is not altogether happy, for with few exceptions, Dr. Pratt's characters never really talk like themselves; they always sound like Pratt talking like someody else. This makes them talk much better than they would otherwise have done, but it hampers attempts at objective realism. On the whole the writing halts between two manners, the ornate and exuberant style of the earlier work, and a simpler, drier style of great potential power, but in which it is not yet completely at home. That an established and successful writer is still so capable of growth and experiment is highly gratifying.

The second point is even more interesting. Bearing in mind a similar uneasiness that one felt about the poem on Dunkirk, one is driven to suspect that while Dr. Pratt's mind recognized the epic and dramatic values of the convoy story, and was stirred by its heroic quality, he felt at heart such an invincible repugnance against war that his imagination never really blazed up, as it did for example in the story of the "Roosevelt and the Antinoe," which was a clean struggle and creditable to humanity. The whole trend of his work in the last ten years seems to point strongly towards this explanation.

Thus though the poem is certainly not "at least as good as any of its predecessors," as the jacket rather betrayingly asserts, it is a work of singular interest in its implications, and has further value as recalling forcibly to our minds an aspect of the war which ought to be held in remembrance. The printing of the book seems to show unfortunate marks of haste, but an excellent job has been done with Grant Macdonald's remarkably fine illustrations.

DR. E. J. PRATT

With a Capital "L"

By JAMES McHARDY

MRS. EGG AND OTHER AMERICANS—by Thomas Beer—*Ryerson*—$5.50.

THE late Thomas Beer could tell a story. He amply demonstrated that during his lifetime and he has left a memorial to his ability in this first volume of his collected short stories. Maybe Mr. Beer was just yarning, but it was good yarning, sound yarning and very adept yarning and the reader at least knew when the author had had his say and was finished.

Mr. Beer usually draped his yarns around the sketchiest of plots, but he approached his plots from such oblique angles and unravelled them with such action that the flimsiest of them were entertaining. And he did a fine job of storytelling in the process.

Of the 29 stories which appear in "Mrs. Egg and Other Americans," all but four originally were published in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Three of them are published for the first time and one of them made its first appearance in *Century*.

Wilson Follett, the good friend of the late author and the man who edited this collection, seems to have a literary chip on his shoulder. Mr. Follett claims Thomas Beer carved a unique spot in American literature for himself and goes on, rather belligerently, to prove his statement—to his own satisfaction, anyway. Mr. Follett says Thomas Beer wrote Literature with a capital "L."

Thomas Beer wrote for the *Post* when the late Stephen Vincent Benet and Walter D. Edmonds and a host of other good storytellers were contributing to it. The *Post's* editor, George Horace Lorimer, required that a story be entertaining and well told and cohesive and he had a knack of getting what he wanted and encouraging the writers who could give him what he wanted. So Thomas Beer's stories grew up in very good company, and had a very wide appeal.

Thomas Beer's characters, like the Eggs and the Van Ecks and stone-deaf Luther Cole are exaggerated almost to the point of caricature. They are, for the most part, simple, inarticulate people who are unconsciously amusing and Beer endowed them with an honesty of workmanship that makes them real, though his Irishmen sound like phonies. We still think that "Lips" is one of the best short stories we have ever read.

For Them as Does

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE CATS OF WILDCAT HILL—by Charls Wilson and Edward Weston—*Collins*—$4.00.

IT is quite useless for a cat lover to attempt to explain his feelings to anyone who doesn't like cats. There are simply no lines of communication between the two minds. The cat lover can't even account for his obsession to another cat lover. All they both know is that they are simply fools for cats, so that everything a cat does and every attitude it assumes seems completely irresistible.

Every cat lover knows, however, that where cats are concerned there are only two groups of people—ailurophiles (cat lovers) and ailurophobes (cat haters). The ailurophile isn't fooled by such remarks as "I wouldn't be unkind to a cat" or "I like them when they are kittens". He is convinced that such middle-of-the-road statements are made by crypto-ailurophobes, people who are quite capable, if they aren't watched, of leaving old salmon cans sprayed with arsenic in the backyard. Cats are the only creatures capable of indifference with reservation.

There is no point therefore in recommending "The Cats of Wildcat Hill" to anyone but ailurophiles. I have tried displaying some of the enchanting cat photographs in this book to people who don't like cats and they invariably look at them with the polite but baffled blankness of someone called on to admire a study of a vacant lot.

C. B. Sissons. The 1947 portrait by Grant Macdonald of the author of "Egerton Ryerson". (See facing page).

The text that accompanies these pictures is completely absorbing to cat lovers. The author, Charis Wilson, has a cat sanctuary on Wildcat Hill, in California, and here she shelters anywhere up to twenty cats at a time. In this record she has set down her observations on her cat community—the social behavior of cats, which it seems can be regulated in respect not only to their owner but to each other; their loose and furious sex habits; their superhuman adaptability and sub-human cunning; their shameless promiscuity and perverse loyalties. She doesn't attempt to relate cat-psychology to human psychology and she doesn't carry on her investigation in the spirit of scientific research. She just observes cats because she likes observing cats.

For most cat lovers, however, the best thing in "The Cats of Wildcat Hill" is the photography by Edward Weston. There are no glamour cats in stupefied exhibition attitudes in this collection. For the most part they are just ordinary cats, with shrewd, engaging alley cat faces, and they have been caught by the camera while going, with the utmost grace and purpose, about their ordinary cat business. They are the work of an admirable artist, with at least as much aptitude for cats as for photography.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Egerton Ryerson Was Not the Man George Brown Made Him Out

By B. K. SANDWELL

AFTER an interval of some ten years Professor C. B. Sissons has completed his "Egerton Ryerson: His Life and Letters," the second volume of which has come from the presses of the Ryerson Press, but with the imprint of Clarke Irwin ($7.50 for this volume, $10 the set). This volume begins with the pastorate of the Newgate Street (later Adelaide Street) Church in Toronto in 1841. Ryerson was then 38.

This is not the first biography. An autobiography was edited by J. George Hodgins (Ryerson's most intimate associate in the Department of Education for forty years) after the author's death; Burwash wrote an "Egerton Ryerson" in 1903 which Professor Sissons revised in 1926; and J. H. Putnam, a veteran educationist, wrote of Ryerson and the foundation of the Ontario school system in a volume published in 1912. The astounding thing about all these works, the latest and most complete no less than the earliest, is the almost total lack of any details tending to portray Ryerson as a private person. It is incredible that any human being can have been all his life so completely a Methodist preacher, a politician, a controversialist and a founder of school systems as Ryerson appears in all these books. But he died in 1882; the Burwash volume, the only one written near enough to the days of his prime to be able to draw on personal reminiscences, was written from a much too reverential standpoint (allowing for differences of theological vocabulary it reads rather like an official biography of a Roman Catholic archbishop by one who hopes to see his hero eventually canonized); and the surviving documents available to later writers are sadly lacking in any kind of human-interest material.

Class-Meeting Fight

It is impossible, for example, to believe that there was not some acutely personal motive—unrealized perhaps by Ryerson himself—behind the extraordinary episode of the break with the Methodist Conference over the subject of compulsory Class-Meeting attendance. Professor Sissons himself is not satisfied with the official explanations. "It was his experience as Superintendent of Education—*possibly also as a father*, though this is never mentioned—which at length impelled him to force the issue." The issue, which came to a head in 1853-5, was over the right (and duty) of the Circuit Superintendent to exclude from church membership any member who persisted in abstaining from Class Meeting; Ryerson desired an amendment of the Discipline abolishing this right, on the ground that the Class Meeting, in Wesley's own words, was "merely prudential, not essential, not of Divine institution."

Professor Sissons at the end of the chapter rationalizes Ryerson's attitude as being a stand against the undue assumption of power by the ministry; "whatever place ecclesiasticism might have in other branches of the Christian Church, it was not of the genius of Canadian Methodism." But men do not develop these attitudes in an emotional vacuum. There are hints that Ryerson's daughter was considerably less straitlaced than many members of the Conference thought she ought to be, and in February of 1858 the pastor of Ryerson's church writes thanking Ryerson for the assurance that neither he nor his wife had been at the Governor General's ball but adds: "Had the assurance included the name of Miss Ryerson also it would have been still more valuable." It seems possible that her Class Meeting record may also have been far from satisfactory to those who in another denomination would be termed the "unco' guid."

It is unfortunately not clear whether the pastor was referring to a ball of recent date or to the historic occasion of 1849-50 which had already been thrashed out in the 1856 Conference, when Ryerson explained that the "ball" was a children's Christmas party and his daughter was then eleven years of age; but in 1856 there had been no suggestion that the Ryerson parents had attended, and the complaint was merely that they "sent" their daughter. In 1858 this daughter would be twenty and the Adelaide Street pastor goes on in his letter to complain of the infrequency of "your attendance (and I might add that of your family also) in our services as a church." Apparently the whole Ryerson ménage was restive under the kind of discipline which an old-fashioned pastor sought to impose. But what would we not give for a little light upon that ménage in place of the interminable documents of the Education Department! (Only a single letter of Mrs. Ryerson's has been preserved. It shows her a very sound adviser on church politics and an attendant at a tea meeting "for the poor" at the Adelaide Street Church, where she "took a table" with Mrs. Hodgins, but this was before the anti-Ryerson minister had been stationed there.)

It was not a peaceful life that Egerton Ryerson lived, nor did he want it to be. He was an essentially moderate man in a country of immoderate men who had to learn to get along with one another, and at different times he was savagely attacked by all of them for opposing the particular immoderation of each. The Rev. Wellington Jeffers of Adelaide Street gave him almost as much trouble as the Right Rev. John Strachan of the Bishop's Palace, and the Rev. James Spencer of the *Guardian* gave him more than either. He disapproved of the republican tendencies of the "American" branch of the Methodists as much as of the aristocratic policies of the Family Compact, and while he of course regarded the Church of Rome as full of errors he was attacked by that ultra Protestant organ the Montreal *Witness* for sending his daughter to a Montreal convent to learn good French.

The language in which these controversies were carried on was pretty vitriolic, but feelings ran high, and Ryerson was more dexterous, and not much less ruthless, than most of his opponents. George Brown does not show up at all well in these controversies, and as his portrait of Ryerson, drawn in scores of *Globe* articles, has been rather widely accepted as approximating to the truth it is well that we should be provided with the most complete and fully documented portrait we are ever likely to have.

An austerity of style which proves that the author believes rhetoric to have no place in the writing of history does not prevent the book from holding the attention throughout.

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FILM AND THEATRE

However Persuasively Presented, It Still Remains Soap Opera

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DAISY KENYON" is what is known as a "woman's picture"; that is, a picture designed to flatter every woman in the audience into a state of dazzled self-esteem. Daisy is Everywoman as Everywoman, presumably, sees herself while she dreams over her dusting and ironing and dish-washing. She is beautiful, talented, financially independent, generous, loving, stylish, pursued and irresistible. Daisy is soap opera.

It is quite possible, however, that, people who would instantly reject Daisy on the air or even in the pages of a slick magazine may find her tolerable and even interesting on the screen. This is because the movies are still a cut above their rivals in presenting unintelligent material under a surface so expert and persuasive that you have to look at it twice to realize that the intelligence is only celluloid deep.

On the air Daisy would be nothing more than a feminine voice loaded with self-esteem and self-pity and trailed by masculine voices capable of every inflection of male self-abasement. On the screen she is Joan Crawford who obviously believes in Daisy as passionately as she does in Joan Crawford and is capable of a magical identification of Daisy and Joan. On the screen too, the Daisy myth has the support of Henry Fonda and Dana Andrews, both highly competent actors and both virile enough to give a certain amount of masculine self-respect to their designated roles. But it's still soap opera.

It is characteristic of Daisy that no matter who else is wrong, she herself is invincibly right. It is also characteristic that though she and her young man appear to be living in each other's pockets, only evil-minded persons with their own ends to serve could possibly suggest that they were, in the special sense, living together. It is true that Daisy almost succeeds in breaking up a tolerable if not exactly happy home and depriving two children of their loving father. But that isn't Daisy's fault; it's the fault of the hero's neurotic and suspicious wife. It is true too, that she can't make up her mind which of her two young men to settle down with, until revelation comes when the motor car she is driving turns upside down. But this doesn't mean that Daisy is the sort of girl whose judgment won't function unless she is stood on her head. . . . Or does it?

It is impossible to say, because Daisy doesn't in any real sense exist. To achieve any sort of human validity she would have had to come into being first of all in somebody's imagination. But Daisy isn't the product of imagination; she is just the embodiment of a formula—the daytime serial formula which shifts from radio to screen and back to radio, going on forever without changing any of its essential symbols.

Strewing an Orbit

"Nightmare Alley" is a horror picture and an unusually perturbing one, since the horror is implicit in the mind and destiny of the hero (Tyrone Power). The cynical graduate of a reform school he takes up with a travelling carnival, where he is morbidly fascinated by the "geek" *i.e.*, an entertainer who diverts the public by biting off the heads of live chickens. From this hint and from the subsequent behavior of the hero as he rises in the world, it isn't difficult to deduce that he will eventually come round full circle to that awful nadir of carnival life. He does, of course, but not till he has strewn his orbit with victims of various sorts—the blonde pseudo-telepathist of the carnival (Joan Blondell), whose code he steals, his unfortunate wife (Coleen Gray) whom he involves in his worst chicaneries, and a wealthy, credulous lawyer who is so excited by his psychic "manifestations" that he stands ready to build him a temple. Through the help of a pseudo-psychiatrist (Helen Walker) he seems headed for the luxury life of a Yogi of the West Coast. Unfortunately he crowds his luck and his accomplice turns out to be quite as unscrupulous as himself and a good deal brighter. After that nothing can turn aside his doom.

Perhaps out of consideration for the audience, "Nightmare Alley" doesn't make full use of the opportunities for brutal and brutally effective satire implicit in this material. The film is unusually exciting, however, and exceptionally well acted. Tyrone Power handles his vicious role with an authority and edge never displayed in his more sympathetic impersonations, and Joan Blondell is superb as the blowsy carnival "mentalist."

The tawny pipit is a bird so rare to English fields that when a mother pipit decided to rear her family in Lipsbury Lea, the neighboring villagers, as well as the nation's leading ornithologists, brushed aside World War II as unimportant in the face of a major event.

With nothing more than this frail little episode to go on, the makers of "Tawny Pipit" have turned out a fresh, absurd and wholly disarming comedy. The Minister of Agriculture is petitioned to preserve the field against ploughing, the nation's tank manoeuvres are diverted to bypass the nest, and in one of the most observantly funny sequences in months, the village organist reads and rehearses at the organ her own private anthem in praise of the event. People who can take their birds or leave them will enjoy "Tawny Pipit" for its serious kidding of ornithology, and serious ornithologists will love it for itself. It is very quiet comedy and it is possible that in more vigorous hands it might have been more ambitiously funny. The modest and in many ways unique triumph of "Tawny Pipit" is that it is exactly as funny as it intends to be.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE SECRET LIFE OF WALTER MITTY. Danny Kaye as James Thurber's day-dreaming hero. The Thurber story is almost extinguished under production, but where it manages to emerge it makes the picture worth seeing.

SLEEP MY LOVE. The familiar theme of murder-by-suggestion reworked, with Don Ameche as the diabolical husband and Claudette Colbert as the unlucky wife.

THE ROAD TO RIO. In their latest Road Show, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby and Bob Hope have had to fall back on outside help, including the Andrews Sisters. They did better when they were on their own.

•

Gate Theatre Players Show Genius, Skill

By LUCY VAN GOGH

CANADIAN theatre-goers have in the past owed much to Ireland. The famous company of the Abbey Theatre of Dublin has visited us on several occasions. Report has it that the Abbey, which is now under government patronage and has to put on a specified percentage of its performances in the Erse language, is no longer the thespian incarnation of the spirit of Ireland, and has been succeeded in that capacity by the Gate Theatre, whose company, after playing in Montreal, Ottawa and London, opened a two-week Toronto visit on Monday. They were not wholly unknown even before their arrival, for the C.B.C. had carried in its intelligentsia program of the previous Wednesday a condensation of their production of "Where Stars Walk" which was by many miles the finest dramatic offering ever sent over the air in Canada.

Only one production, Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island," is available for criticism as we go to press. The play, which dates back to 1904, has not been performed in Toronto for many years. It suffers singularly little from lapse of time except in the one respect—common to almost all plays in English written before 1914—of the sacrifice of plausibility of characterization to the exigencies of a neat and dovetailed plot. The comic love-scene between Broadbent, the John Bull character, and Norah Reilly, the typical Irish Catherine na-Houlihan, is too farcical for present-day judgment, and it required all the skill of two brilliant players, Hilton Edwards and Meriel Moore, to get away with it without leaving an unpleasant taste.

The first really adequate Shaw performance ever given in Canada was "Man and Superman" in 1907, and the memory of this critic, which goes back further than she cares to think, was irresistibly impelled back to that event by the opening scene of the Gate production this week. There was the same incomparable skill of the playwright in stating a situation, which in both cases is crammed with intellectual as well as emotional significance, and the same brilliant skill of the actors in making the statement

(*Continued on Page 24*)

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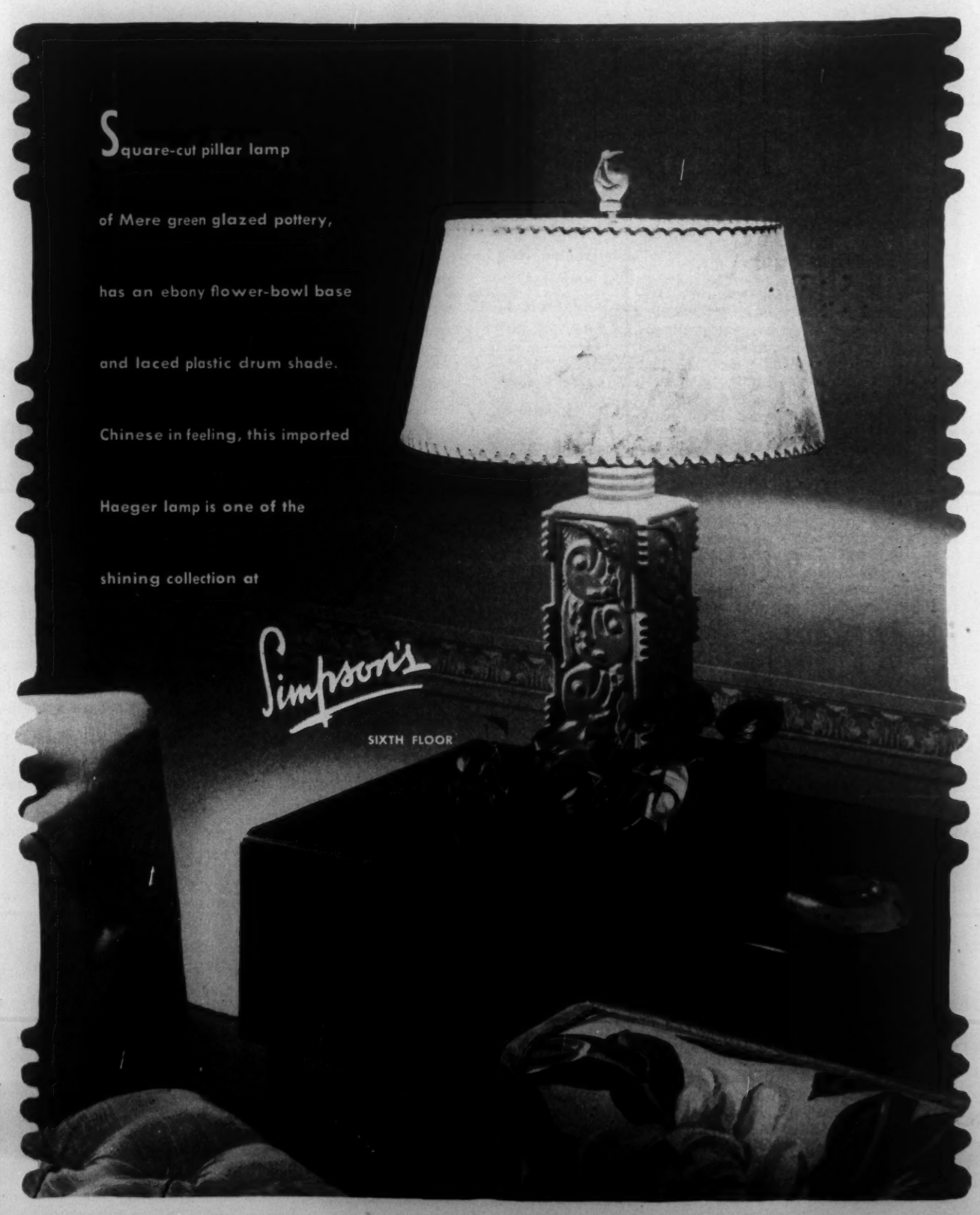

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Pastel and Article
by
KATHLEEN SHACKLETON
M.B.E.

AT HOME AT CANADA'S TURKISH EMBASSY — MRS. VICTOR ODLUM

IT is always interesting to an artist to discover that the impression he receives of the personality of his subject for portraiture can be corroborated by the facts of that subject's history. And this was my experience with regard to Mrs. Victor Odlum, wife of Canada's recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, although the "impression" was formed on my first meeting with her long before I made the pastel record of her personality.

"You will meet someone you will really like," remarked a Vancouver acquaintance, "if you come to tea tomorrow." I went and met the "someone" and really liked her at first glance. When a tall well-dressed woman walked quietly into the room I just *knew* who she was and found myself murmuring — "A daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair."

Later I found out she was the daughter of Isaac and Margaret Rogerson of Blythe, Ontario, and that "North country" name confirmed my feeling of possible Scandinavian ancestry "way back". For in the "North country" we have many tall, fair women like her and everyone knows the history of the settlement of that part of England. Her Christian names, Sada, Eugenia, Tressa also appealed to me as quite romantic.

Although much of her life has been spent on the Pacific coast, Mrs. Odlum was born in Blythe and her husband, whom she married in 1904, was born in Cobourg, Ontario. Their three sons are as tall as their mother and have her "open air" appearance.

In early Vancouver days she was regarded as a beautiful young girl, popular "but of a very retiring nature". But this nature is often part of the creative artist's make-up and in the field of interior decorating Mrs. Odlum holds her own. I was told by someone that although she never had any training she decorated several houses in Vancouver most successfully. This latter fact which I have discovered only recently rather delighted me as I was most impressed by the knowledge and taste displayed when I first visited her in her country home at Whytecliffe, West Vancouver. Instinctively she had achieved the "beauty with utility" effect in the best tradition of what used to be known as the William Morris School.

I like to remember her in the country setting, in an artist's smock arranging flowers (she has the "green fingers" to which flowers and all growing things naturally react) or in a simple linen dress escorting her guests about the truly wonderful garden which she and General Odlum created out of the Canadian land.

They have had the wit to keep the native edges—that is, rocks, pines and bush form the setting for what is in effect an Old English garden. Big trees have been kept in strategic spots to cast just the right amount of shade, and wide stretches of emerald velvet lawn lead in a slight incline to a well-stocked kitchen garden. There are greenhouses and always some flowers blooming.

General Odlum is not only a gardener but quite an expert amateur woodsman. On one visit I spent two strenuous afternoons working silently while he chopped and I helped to load the great bonfire nearby. And the objective of all this labor was the construction of little paths through the bush so that his wife could wander to the edge of Bachelor Bay when she felt so inclined. I remember later when her husband was overseas how she gazed down these little paths wishing that the walk could be shared with him, but never have I heard her make a complaint about the enforced separations which were so often her lot.

Qualities of Diplomat's Wife

Mrs. Odlum is almost the feminine counterpart of the men which Robert Service described as "the silent men who do things" and so a record of her interests is difficult to make but perhaps in judging a citizen's worth, one can form a fair opinion by studying the type of project to which he publicly ascribes his name. It seemed significant therefore that out of the many civic and charitable efforts to which Mrs. Odlum lent her support, "incog" so to speak — she is included in the published list of original subscribers which made possible the founding of the Vancouver Women's Building. The building by-the-by, is the only one in Canada owned and administered by women for the convenience and home of over one hundred women's organizations.

In old days in London and in other parts of the world, I have met and have been entertained by the wives of diplomats, ministers and ambassadors of various countries. In all cases I noticed the successful wives were those who possessed the home-making instinct coupled with a wide vision and a genuine interest in humanity. That is why I feel able to prophesy that Mrs. Odlum is the ideal woman for such a country as the "New Turkey" — if one can still apply that name after more than twenty years.

She will assist in her quiet way by her balanced example, the progress defined by Kemal Ataturk many years ago when he said — "If a social group contents itself with the progress of only one sex that group is weakened by half . . . Our need is the higher education of women . . . Let them reveal their faces to the world."

Perhaps the two halves of the Odlum team will help not only in Turkey's progress, but in that wider sphere named by Alfred, Lord Tennyson as the "Federation of the World".

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

D.P.'s Answer to Domestic Help Problem?

By JEAN TWEED

JUDGING from recent outbursts in print on the subject of immigration, displaced people *et al*, a large section of the populace seems to be carolling to the tune of "Humoresque."

We believe in immigration,
But of course our dispensation
Has a most controlled sub-lim-i-ty.
We believe indoctrination
Will enhance the population,
But what brand we simply can't agree.

And there is a stumbling block. Assorted groups, organizations, clubs, industries, unions, government departments have ideas on what is needed. First, they chorus, we need a controlled immigration, but what controls or by whom is never clear. Secondly, we must educate these people to a Canadian pattern. But whether the pattern is a Vogue or a Butterick is left unexplained. The arrival of European women as domestic help is a case in point. A bare estimate, in Ontario alone, of groups who feel some responsibility for the girls, breaks down like: 2 federal departments. 2 provincial departments, 3 or 4 (or more) service organizations, 1 (at least) educational group, and the church.

Even such a large number wouldn't be untoward if there were a common objective, and/or an adequate liaison arrangement. In fact, considering the situation of the household employee during the past and present, about twice the number of interested people could be utilized. However, there seems to be a distinct discrepancy between the government theory and the performance which is causing some of the confusion.

The theory is the 2,000 girls (who should all be ensconced safely by March 1948) will alleviate partly the help shortage in both institutions and private homes. The Senate Committee on Immigration and Labor in its report of August 1946 mentioned specifically the desirability of women immigrants "experienced in housekeeping." A further advantage of such women is they don't create a housing problem. Now this seems a fine and noble plan indeed. Economically and morally Canada's conscience is serenely clear.

Employers Hand-Picked

But the flaw is that about 65 per cent of the girls selected from the German camps are not domestic workers. They are neither experienced nor interested in housework as a career. More often than not they are office and industrial workers. And, no doubt they are very fine office and industrial workers. Their characters are excellent; their intelligence well above average. They will make fine citizens. But they face an awesome barrier in the world of business due to their language inadequacy, and a few lessons in basic English isn't a panacea. After their year's contract is up many of them will leave household and institutional employment with the speed of light. At which point we will be back where we started with a shortage of help, and a trifle more strain on housing.

It should be made clear though, this criticism is not directed at the girls themselves. According to both employers and organizations they are a fine group of young ladies. The average age of the newcomers ranges between 20-35. They are happy to be here, grateful for their opportunities, and willing to work hard. The majority of them seem perfectly content to fulfill their year's contract, although the enforcement of this is a difficult matter, and at the moment negligible. Generally speaking, most of the arrangements have been satisfactory, and to the average housewife, any maid who even expects to remain in service for a year, comes under the heading of an aged family retainer. The main complaint comes from fellow Canadian workers in institutions who are quite upset because employers expect them to work as ably as the newcomers. And Canadian household and institutional help is not noted for its energy.

One way the government is trying to induce these girls to remain in domestic employment beyond their year's agreement is by the careful selection of employers. Both institutions and private employers fill out elaborate forms, stating hours of duty, work required, sleeping accommodation, salary and holiday time. Only those (and very few at that) whose answers meet the government's approval are allowed to have the help. Special attention is given to leisure time allowed and living conditions. Salary is the third consideration. A minimum of $35 a month plus board, room and laundry has been set. This looks like peanuts to the average Toronto housewife who is paying anywhere from $50 to $100 a month. The figure was set at $35 because of fluctuations in wage scales across the country, and the government added a rider that wages and conditions must be the same as other workers in the same area.

Educating Newcomers

To date some 1083 girls have arrived from the Baltic countries. first six groups the largest number have been allocated to the Prairies and Ontario. Quebec was third. British Columbia accepts no immigration at the present time, and the Maritimes have not as desperate a need for them. All allocations are made by the Immigration Labor Committee in Ottawa. What the cost has been to the government is not available "because," said Mr. A. MacNamara, deputy minister of Labor, in a recent letter, "the costs would include the girls' transportation from Halifax to place of employment and the salary and travelling expenses of selection, escort and placement officers, who are regular women officers of the National Employment Service undertaking placement of immigrants as part of their regular duties."

On the application form the prospective employer agrees to help the girl learn either English or French and to become adjusted to Canadian ways as quickly as possible. The Y. W. C. A., the Catholic Women's League and the Sisters of Service are three of the groups who assist the employers carry out this adjustment. In conjunction with Dominion and Provincial government representatives and other service groups in each centre, they have formed committees to disseminate information to the girls and employers of what social, educational and religious facilities are available. In Calgary the committee has bought clothing wholesale and the girls buy at cost on a percentage basis. In Ottawa an open house is held for all new girls, and in Toronto shopping tours, lectures and teas have been arranged. Sometimes these functions can be more well meant than useful, as for instance one lecture featuring a talk on "Displaced Persons' Camps in Germany". One girl, asked how she enjoyed the lecture said politely, "Very nice. But of course we know quite a bit about them already!"

The educational classes for new Canadians are a most complex problem. In some centres there are existing citizenship classes. But since education is a provincial matter there are many differences. Roughly about nine, I should guess.

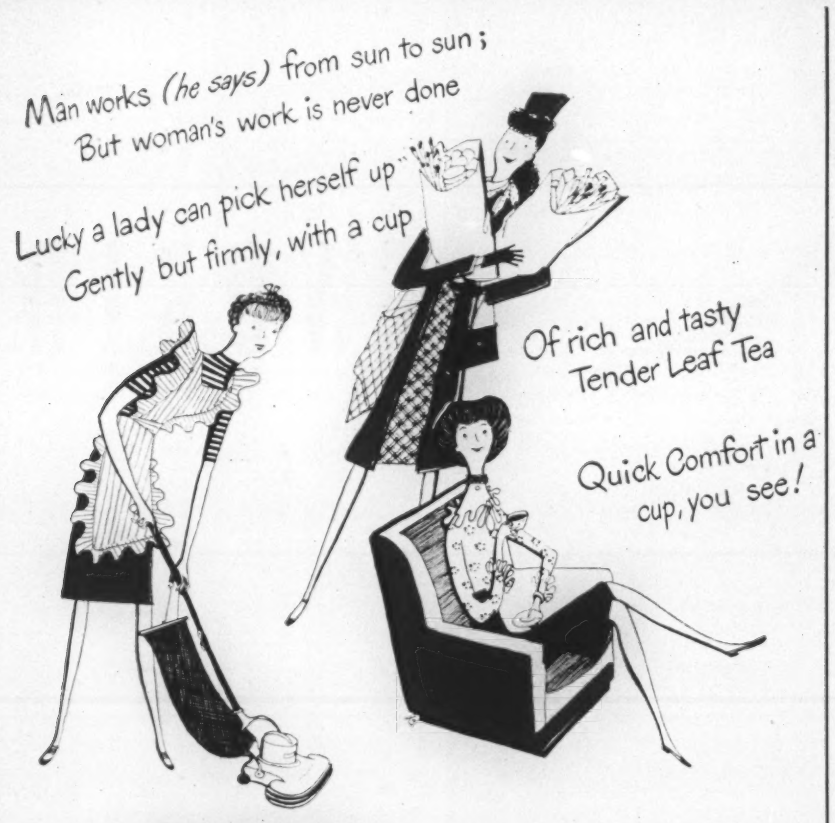
In Ontario the classes are set up by the local school boards, and the local inspector of schools appoints an available teacher. The usual fee for basic English and citizenship classes is waived in the case of displaced persons. The Dominion government supplies each girl with two books, "The Pocket Book of Basic English" by I. A. Richards, very sound albeit advanced instruction. It should be accompanied by an experienced teacher. The second book or pamphlet is entitled "How to Become a Canadian Citizen" and is published by the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Chapter One of this chatty volume is the Canadian Citizenship Act, and has exciting non-basic sub-headings like, "No Educational Requirements for Applicant Filing Declaration of Intention," and "Verification of Lawful Entry into Canada for Permanent Residence." Chapter Two is concerned with "Facts About Canada." It is depressing to note Canadian Facts can be put in 19 pages, whilst explaining the Citizenship Act takes 33. Chapter Three is the inevitable question and answer session. Some of the questions are real posers too. One asks how legislative powers are divided between Federal and Provincial governments. A footnote might be added asking all answers be forwarded for perusal to the Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations.

Housewife's Part

Teachers experienced in instructing foreign-born adults are hard to come by. One province, Saskatchewan, has set up the special classes for training teachers. But the biggest headache is the lack of suitable textbooks and material. Merely explaining the Canadian governments won't make self-sufficient citizens. Many of the newcomers have lost touch with the basic freedoms of speech, thought, individual rights, and a great program of orientation is needed. Organized groups such as service clubs, educational associations, and forums can be of great assistance. Also the duties of employers in this field are manifest.

If a newcomer is treated with the contemptuous disregard too often displayed by our housewives, she is bound to be influenced readily by demagogues and subversive societies. Canada has its defects, but they should be discussed without rancour, so that constructive aid will result,


Man works (he says) from sun to sun;
But woman's work is never done
Lucky a lady can pick herself up
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Tender Leaf Tea
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cup, you see!

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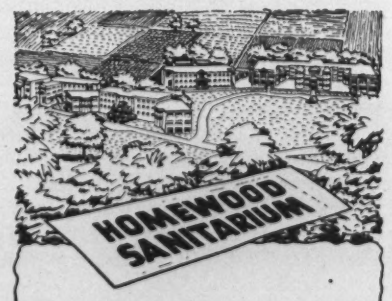

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not the destructive criticisms of half-truths. It sounds a trifle pretentious to say each housewife is an ambassador of Canada, but she can be considered at least a junior under-secretary. And, unfortunately, too much of the blame for the unsatisfactory status of household employees can be laid in the capacious lap of the housewife.

Undoubtedly housework cannot be handled on a nine to five basis, particularly where there are children to add to the confusion, but it need never be on a seven a.m. to midnight scale. If housewives acted more business-like and less like harassed wives, the maid situation would be vastly improved. Too many cases of dismissal without notice, holding up of wages, inadequate and irregular time off have come before the National Employment Service officials during the past six years. And although many housewives are cavalierly treated by the present generation of housemaids, there's a poetic justice about it which confounds sympathy.

The family suffers one disadvantage compared to business as an employer. Business taxes allow salary deductions as a necessary expenditure to increase income. Families get no such deduction for the employment of household help. This has led to unscrupulous tactics on both sides. Many girls before accepting employment insist the housewife not divulge the true salary, in case there might be income tax. And many businessmen have been known to include maids and cooks on their company books. This is all part of the well-known parlor game called Cheating the Government, and should not be considered part of the education of the immigrant. The allowance of some income tax deduction for the employment of household help would not only arrest these practices, but would tend to keep salaries from slipping back to the old ten-dollars-a-month-and-all-found level. This income tax correction might well be considered part of the program to make both employers and employees more business-like.

Housework is a vastly underrated profession as any good housewife knows. It calls for skill, organization and above all patience. As a career it offers many advantages, particularly since the rise in the cost of living. There are no long streetcar rides, clothing expenses are much less, board and room is usually much superior to boarding-house living. The stigma connected with domestic work is a mental not an actual attitude nowadays. Many school teachers have less leisure time and less spending money than the average $55 a month maid.

Grammarian in Reverse

By LOUISE STONE

"HAVE you noticed," Ellen asked, "my recent tendency to use a preposition to end a sentence with?"

"Now you mention it. . ." Marion admitted.

"Mrs. Thorpe-Brown drew it to my attention," Ellen explained, "and now I find it difficult to get away from. Besides, I never know when those little words are prepositions and when they are adverbs. So unless I am very careful, up I will slip. I feel like a tight-rope walker whom people watch mainly because off they expect he will fall. It's dreadful having to use words one is never sure of."

"Why worry?" Marion inquired. "Even Mr. Churchill . . ."

"That's exactly what I told Henry. 'Henry,' I said, 'as to the lengths Mr. Churchill will go to . . .'"

"You didn't need that last one, did you?" Marion interjected.

"Henry corrected me on that—he said it should be 'as to what lengths Mr. Churchill will go,' and I didn't stop to argue with him. 'Henry,' I said, 'like Mr. Churchill, there are some things up with which I am fed. I am tired of being criticized. What would you suggest would be the easiest way to get me out of it in?'

"'The solution,' Henry told me, 'is ridiculously simple. Merely keep on talking in one long sentence and see how long you can go without even a semicolon, thus reminding your listener of a swimmer who stays under water for four minutes without coming up for breath, although doubtless you could probably go on and on for much longer than four minutes with no prepositions or other ill effects other than a slight dizziness which may have been there before you hit upon a scientific method of bringing relief to the hard-pressed grammarian and showing how a preposition is a thing of the past for ending a sentence with.'

"'Henry,' I said, 'you certainly have given me something to think about and to aim at, although you probably don't realize what you have let yourself in for, but there's one thing I've no doubt of, and that is that because of the trouble you've gone to to help me, I'll often take the four minutes or longer than four minutes to make a success of it in, if only up I can keep it!'"

"You are bound to improve with practice," Marion observed.

"Isn't it awful, Marion," Ellen sighed, "the things one can be talked into?"

PERSONALITIES

Gisèle, the Chanteuse

By PAULINE BEST

"INVITING you to meet Gisèle . . ." Thus, every Thursday and Saturday evening, one of Canada's favorite vocalists is introduced to a coast-to-coast audience. At twenty this young, husky-voiced chanteuse has become a national favorite. A chanteuse, according to general definition is "a singer with a warm, intimate voice who sings with an easy, semi-conversational style." Gisèle La Fleche is all of this, and one of the most decorative and charming performers in Canada, as well.

Gisèle

Brown-eyed Gisèle La Fleche was born in 1927, in Winnipeg, the second child of a French Canadian family. She first began to play the piano at three years of age, imitating by ear tunes heard on records and the radio. "I spent a lot of time at that piano for the next two years," recalls Gisèle. "I guess it was because I was kind of lonely. My older sister was away at school and I had to fall back on myself for entertainment." However, at the age of five, school and the arrival of more children in the household cured the budding musician's loneliness. "And," Gisèle laughs, "I have been a happily extroverted introvert ever since."

The parents in the French-speaking La Fleche home were both music-minded. Gisèle's mother, from Quebec, studied and performed before her marriage as a well-known concert pianist and singer. Dr. La Fleche, Gisèle's father, played the violin, an instrument which he had always loved, but was able to take up only late in life. "When I began studying the violin at the age of eight," says Gisèle, "I suspect I was partly an instrument to help Father realize his own secret ambition."

However, apart from that, Gisèle happens to possess perfect pitch — a comparatively rare thing and of particular importance to any string-artist. And, while Dr. La Fleche went about tending his patients, Madame La Fleche spurred on their young daughter's musical studies. Thus, Gisèle's early ambition to follow her father into medicine was effectively frustrated and, at the age of thirteen, she found herself for the first time before a microphone as solo-violinist with the Quebec Symphony—the first important step in what has since grown into a major musical career.

This business of a dual violin-vocal musical life sometimes proves slightly puzzling to Gisèle's fans. She explains the singing—and probably best-known part—of her career this way: "I've always liked to play and sing since I was eleven. I suppose I first really began it to overcome a feeling of inferiority amongst other kids my own age. I felt I wasn't as pretty as most of the other girls, and singing and playing at parties helped me to compensate for it."

When Gisèle went to Toronto in 1941 to study violin at the Conservatory on a scholarship, she continued to sing and play "for fun" among her new Toronto friends. Some of them urged her to sing at canteens —which, between long hours of study and practice of the violin, she did. Gisèle continued to sing for canteens, Army Camp Shows and benefits while extending her violin studies with Kathleen Parlowe under repeat scholarships.

Dual Careers

Gisèle's professional career as a chanteuse was launched in 1946 when she sang with Bob Shuttleworth's swing band at a Northern Ontario vacation spot. Shuttleworth, now her manager, introduced her to the C.B.C. Since then, in a little more than a year, the voice of Gisèle has become one of the best-known in Canada.

In 1946, the program "Meet Gisèle" was launched. It took hold immediately, and Gisèle has been a regular nation-wide musical feature since. Her growing fan-mail and demands for two weekly programs was growing evidence of how much people enjoyed "meeting Gisèle".

So far, Gisèle has avoided any case of musical schizophrenia that might be precipitated by her dual violin and vocal careers. At present, she is continuing with both. Between planning her two weekly programs, making her own musical arrangements, and rehearsals, she still manages to put in an average of three hours a day with the violin.

Gisèle, the person, as apart from Gisèle, the pianist, violinist and vocalist, is fond of Ogden Nash, pork chops, sketching, shoes and gloves—which last she almost always carries but rarely wears. She "loathes" seafood, hats and hypocritical people. Her most striking personal attribute is probably her forthrightness—a forthrightness, it should be added, which is mellowed by a fey sense of humor. She also has a consuming curiosity about people and things around her. Woman to woman, she believes women lack almost any "objectivity", but admits that her own frankness amounts to "indiscretion" most of the time.

Recently, Gisèle has received a number of American offers—but she has no great desire, for the moment, to leave Canada. "I am happy here," she says, "and if I finally do leave, it won't be because I *want* to go." Nevertheless, we have a strong hunch that her frank brown eyes and deep, cello-like voice are going to become a lot more familiar to a lot more people during the next few years.

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MUSIC

All the Sonata Was There

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WHEN Norah Drewett and Geza de Kresz gave their sonata recital in Eaton Auditorium last week —the second since their postwar return to Canada (S.N., Oct. 11), one salient feature impressed listeners—the communicative joy in their music making. Pianist Drewett and violinist de Kresz are such fine technicians and sensitive interpreters that their music—whether it be lucidly constructed Bach, warmly lyrical Brahms, or modernist Bartok with harsh, stubborn harmonies and jagged rhythms—presents few problems of understanding for an audience.

The artists consummately blended their playing. Sometimes it was violinist de Kresz who seemed to hold in abeyance the powerful tone and impassioned style in the interests of the team, most noticeably in the Mozart Sonata in D major, K. No. 306, and the Bach Sonata in B minor. At other times, Madame de Kresz exhibited a delicate restraint in her playing style and coalesced a gorgeous piano tone with the violin. For instance, in the Brahms A major Sonata, Op. 100, the jubilant first movement, the second movement with contrasting *andante tranquillo* and *vivace*, and the light third movement were performed with warmth, uncommon tonal beauty and balance and unflagging rhythmic life. But at no time did one feel he was hearing a violin solo. When you have heard the de Kreszes play a sonata, you know that all of the sonata is there.

Even the Bartok First Rhapsody seemed more attractive than might have been the case if played by artists of less integrity. The de Kreszes avoided some of the more strident cacophonies by adopting a broader, less precipitate pace than usual. Despite all the remaining harmonic puzzles, the result was a clarity and smoothness of texture in melody and rhythm.

The concluding César Franck Sonata in A major ("Sonate à Ysaye") was the highest point of the evening. Taking a majestic conception of the work, the de Kreszes worked it out with captivating ardor and poetic charm. The first two movements were well handled but compared to the enchanting third seemed to lack verve. In the latter, beautiful phrasing, nuances of color and accent, lightness and clarity of playing were given such attention that the communicative features in the de Kreszes' music moved every listener. The audience, which was not as large as that which heard the artists last fall, gave them hearteningly intense applause; the encore was third movement of the Franck Sonata.

Serkin with T.S.O.

Forty-four-year-old, Czech-born Rudolf Serkin has a reputation as a chamber music player, especially with Adolf Busch in programs of sonatas for violin and piano and with the Busch Quartet in New York. This fact might suggest to the unsuspecting that he plays the piano with a "drawing-room restraint." Last week with the T.S.O. in a performance of Brahms' Concerto No. 2 in B flat minor, chamber music was the thing farthest from his mind. He demonstrated his usual commanding musicianship and nervous energy in an interpretation full of obvious vitality. There was nothing pallid in his playing. He gave the work every bit of buoyancy and effervescence the score demanded — and that is plenty, even to an extra scherzo. Actually it was in the more contemplative, highly emotional and expressive themes, which we would expect a chamber-music artist to toss off easily, that Serkin limped a bit. The orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, gave admirable cooperation, neatly answered the piano strains, and although it was a little too modest in passages where it could have taken a more aggressive lead while the piano was doing brilliant decorations, the over-all performance was excellent.

Other orchestral numbers were the Handel Concerto Gross, Op. 3, No. 2, in B flat major with exquisitely balanced string choirs, and the moody Sibelius Symphony No. 4 which the composer once called "a protest against the compositions of today."

Last week Dr. Chas. Peaker conducted the Bach-Elgar Choir of Hamilton in an excellent performance of Haydn's "The Creation." With soloists Jeanne Pengelly, Reginald Heal and Eric Tredwell, the performance will be repeated in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, on Feb. 5. Proceeds will aid the Personal Parcel Service to Britain.

The Toronto Philharmonic Choir, with a fifty-piece orchestra, Robert S. Hately conducting, will be heard in Massey Hall, Feb. 12. The feature presentation will be the highly entertaining and tuneful "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" by Coleridge Taylor.

"Orpheus" by Opera School

Toronto's Beth Corrigan will share the leading roles in the opera "Orpheus" with two young singers from Winnipeg, Louise Roy and Mary Morrison, at the February 6 production in Eaton Auditorium. To be sung by the Opera School, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, the presentation has been made possible by the Women's Musical Club of Toronto in cooperation with the Opera and Concert Committee of the Conservatory. In addition to the soloists, chorus and orchestra, all students at the Opera School, several ballet scenes will be presented.

The second in a group of three recitals at St. George's Anglican Church, Toronto, will be given on Monday, February 2, by the famous Canadian composer and organist, Dr. Healey Willan, assisted by the 15-voice gallery choir from St. Mary Magdalene's Church, under Dr. Willan's direction. The program will consist of organ and choral music, including several of Dr. Willan's own compositions.

The Bela Bartok Competition for Contemporary Music, Budapest, May 1948, is divided into 4 sections—piano, violin, string quartet, composition. Full particulars are available from Boosey and Hawkes Ltd., 10 Shuter St., Toronto.

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THEATRE

(*Continued from Page* 20)

sound perfectly natural and reasonable in spite of tremendous demands on their powers of delivery.

The great opening scene of the "Islands" depends entirely on Mr. Edwards and Mr. Micheal MacLiammoir as the English and Irish partners of the engineering firm which is destined to endow Roscullen with its golf-links hotel. It is talky to the last degree, but skill in the delivery can make the talk sound natural, and genius such as Mr. MacLiammoir's can make it sound inspired. The two players achieved complete illusion; there was no consciousness that they were trying to imitate two imagined characters; they seemed to be those characters, actually carrying on a most revealing conversation before one's eyes. How it is done is partly the mystery of genius but largely the quite unmysterious quality of impeccable technique. Mr. MacLiammoir acts with every muscle of his face and body, and acts more when relaxing than in effort, and his voice is as responsive as his eypebrows and both have an enormous range of expression and an overpowering charm. An unforgettable scene.

In the later stages Mr. Edward Golden was perfect as the mad expriest — possibly the only case in which Shaw puts his own comments into the mouth of a lunatic, and at that he is careful to make him sound alarmingly sane. There are half-a-dozen rich character parts admirably done. On Monday there was a fashionable theatre-night and a full house —which also helped the throw-back to 1907. In these degenerate days such audiences are as rare as such performances, but thank goodness they are neither of them wholly extinct.

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Premiums paid to us by policyowners	$12,971,392
Payments by us to policyowners and beneficiaries	$6,314,354
Increase in our reserves under policies in force	$6,854,571
Total liabilities to policyowners	$103,792,069
Special reserves and surplus funds	$6,681,316
Total assets	$112,984,061

If you wish a copy of the full Report for 1947, please call or write your agent.

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CUISINE

Good Fare in New Books

By MONA BARRY

A FRIEND who was an inveterate collector of cookery books once told me that they were her favorite reading in bed. In a rash moment I borrowed five of her newest treasures and have just ruined a perfectly good night's sleep by brooding happily over the results.

To start with, *"Come into the Garden" by Alexie Gordon and Trudy Bliss (Victor Gollancz Ltd., Ryerson Press,* $2.00), should fill a distinct want, for it is a cookery book written for boys and girls. I have always found that boys, even more than their sisters, like to cook, if allowed to do so uninterrupted, and here at last they are both encouraged to make not only the expected gingerbread and sponge cake, with simple and sensible directions, but are pressed to try decorated Easter Eggs, and, better still, Sunday breakfasts for parents in bed. The illustrations by Nancy Innes are attractive, the print is large, (a great blessing), and the enthusiastic learners are directed onwards to grown-up cookery books later. They will have fun with this one, and should embark on subsequent examples with more confidence and less consternation than many a blushing bride.

"Katish, Our Russian Cook"—by Wanda L. Frolov (Clarke Irwin Company, Ltd., $3.50) This is the story of a Russian émigrée who came to cook for an American family, and, if the way to hearts lies geographically as generally described, Katish seems to have kept everyone in a state of perpetual heartache. I found myself, however, less interested in her private life than in the many Russian recipes throughout the book. To anyone enterprising enough to experiment with the dishes of other countries this collection will prove a find. Meat or fish pies with unpronounceable names like "Pirogue", Brandied Peaches, and Burnt Sugar Pudding—all sound good enough to start on straight away, and Katish's Heavenly Strawberry Jam looks simple enough to tempt even an amateur. Henry J. Stahlhut has depicted her as being of a comfortable rotundity and a disarming smile; the two so often go together. It is a Gourmet book, and for the discerning. No one on a diet should meet Katish.

For Wanderers

"Gourmet's Guide to Good Eating," (Clarke Irwin Co. Ltd., $1.75). This national directory, pointing out nearly three thousand opportunities for happy eating in the United States, needs little introduction. It has also the fascination of all good guide books for the incorrigible wanderer. I glowed to learn that there was a place in Texas where people have "driven miles for their superb ham and hot biscuits". It confirmed my suspicion that Texas was full of miles. And at Moose Lake, Minnesota, there is a coffee house where all is under the "ever watching but ever calm eye of the owner". After glancing through several sentences like "Specializes in creamed chicken served in large bowls, waffles small and heart shaped" I became extremely disagreeable, and found myself muttering discontentedly—I can't think why. This is the book which your friends will borrow and not return. Chain it to the car.

"At Home on the Range" by Margaret Yardley Potter (Longman's Green and Co., $3.75). Margaret Yardley Potter does more than offer you recipes, she makes you personally at home in her kitchen. She cooks like a mother and a grandmother, and while you dawdle around after her, sniffing the chicken curry, breaking surreptitious bits off Philadelphia Stickies, learning how to cheer up invalids with unexpected presents of cakes with flags on them, or to feed the confirmed "popper-in" with cordiality and no appearance of strain, you find that you are also becoming wise in the truly noble art of making a family happy. Quite a lot of this depends on keeping them warm within and without. It was after reading about Virginia Ham and Hashed Brown Potatoes that I was obliged to get out of bed and go downstairs to raid the refrigerator.

Hattit Kit

"Recipes from Scotland", by F. Marian McNeill (The Albyn Press, 42 Frederick Street, Edinburgh., 3/6.) These Scottish recipes are for the elect, and a pleasant glow arises in the Scottish breast even to read them. Personally I find myself reverently intimidated by Haggis, and Black Puddings, and a little vague about a very old Highland dish called Hattit Kit, where you are advised to carry a vessel to the side of the cow and milk into it. But here also are the real old favorites—the ones that no one South of the Border ever gets quite right; here are Drop Scones, Scots Seed Cake, Potato Scones, Treacle Scones, Melting Moments, and the long remembered Herrings Fried in Oatmeal. It is as good as finding an old collection of nursery rhymes—they both "take you back".

This book can only be obtained direct from the publishers in Edinburgh, but a kind relation in the British Isles should easily be persuaded to send it to you. When the Heart is Highland what matter if bang goes three and saxpence.

• •

The Sense of Taste

THERE are probably only four primary taste qualities, sweet, acid, salty and bitter. It is usually considered that there are specific taste-buds in the tongue (and throat) for each of these taste qualities, although there is no evidence of histological differences to support differentiation into individual types of buds for each quality.

The distribution of the alleged "sweet", "acid", "salty", and "bitter" taste-buds in the tongue surface is said to vary in different individuals; there is no exclusive area for any one type. Perception of sweetness is usually considered to be best towards the tip of the tongue, of bitterness towards its back.

The mechanism by which a taste-bud is stimulated and transmits the stimulus to a nerve fibre has been but little investigated. The suggestion has been made that an unknown chemical substance in the taste-cells of the bud, a substance probably protein in nature and differing for each taste quality, is the essential agent in transmission.

Temperature variations affect the different taste qualities differently; perception of sweet taste is most delicate at temperatures approximating that of the body.

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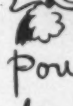

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LONDON LETTER

M.P.'s "Clean Boyish Fun" Halted by New Rule at Question Time

By P. O'D.

London.

ONE of the peculiar and very valuable institutions in the British House of Commons is Question Time, the three-quarters of an hour or so at the beginning of each sitting when private members, any member, can ask what questions they please, so long as these conform to the ordinary rules of the House. Sometimes these questions are trivial enough, but quite often they are important; and the House is very watchful to see that they are suitably answered, and that ministers do not try to sidestep them—at any rate, too obviously. More than one sudden and violent storm has blown up in just that way.

For this reason members of the House, and not only those on the Opposition side, are critical and suspicious of a statement made by Herbert Morrison, that the Government was considering what question it should or should not in future answer about the nationalized industries, and also those semi-nationalized ones known as "Public Corporations." Any suggestion that the Government is trying to dictate what questions should be asked would be regarded as an interference with the liberties and privileges of Parliament, and would be fiercely resented. But it begins to be clear that some sort of restriction in this matter is very desirable.

Parliament is theoretically in control of these various industrial organizations. It is the national shareholder. The operation of these organizations is of the greatest interest and importance to all of us. Any M. P. therefore, who chooses to get up and ask questions about them, can be sure of an immense audience—especially, it must be admitted, if the questions are of an unfavorably critical sort. We are all ready to grumble, and to applaud those who do our grumbling for us. As a result questions about the management of these industries have greatly increased, and promise to go on increasing.

All this is good, clean, boyish fun, but not especially for the men who are trying to run these companies—very often in circumstances of great difficulty. They have troubles enough without being constantly at the mercy of any M.P. who may choose to go poking about in their concerns, whether or not he really knows anything about them, and who gets the maximum publicity for his sometimes imaginary discoveries.

No business could be effectively run under that sort of erratic and casual supervision, least of all the business of these vast and complicated organizations. Uneasy sits the authority whose managerial chair is liable at any moment to have some playful M.P. put a tack or two in it; and there are plenty of M.P.'s with tacks.

No doubt some middle way will be found out of these difficulties, some way that will preserve the rights of members without unduly harassing the men who are trying to run our nationalized industries. The British Parliament is good at working out that sort of compromise. But in the meantime this is one more of the many teething troubles of nationalization. Too many bosses.

State-Controlled Cinema?

It was, I suppose, inevitable that soon or later we should get around to the serious consideration of the state-controlled cinema—and, in view of the difficulties caused by the withdrawal of American films, soon rather than later. Many thousands of trade-unionists are employed in the industry in one way and another. A good many of them now see their livelihood threatened, and it is only natural that they should long for the security of the state control.

This is the sort of opportunity that the devotedly paternal Trade Union Congress welcomes. It is now earnestly making plans for the establishment of a chain of state cinemas throughout the country—only plans, it is true, but what the T. U. C. plans today, the government is apt to do tomorrow.

The state cinema may not be far off; and after that, I suppose, the state-controlled production of films. It is being discussed. One of these days Sir Alexander Korda and J. Arthur Rank may wake up to find that they have become state officials. They probably won't much like it—nor the rest of us either, for that matter. The plan may produce more and better jobs for "the boys", but it is not very likely to produce more and better films.

Everything's Up but Houses

When the construction of temporary houses of aluminum was decided on two years ago, the cost of such houses was estimated at £900 each — regarded even then as an abnormally high figure. Recently, when the Minister of Works had to ask the House of Commons for another £20,000,000 for the housing program, he had to admit that the actual cost of these houses was not £900 but £1,610. All the usual excuses were given—higher wages, increased price of materials, etc.—but even Socialist Members heard these figures with dismay, and showed no hesitation in expressing it with vigor.

Altogether the temporary housing program is now estimated to cost £220,000,000, an increase of £40,000,000 on the original estimate. As a result of the expenditure of this vast sum, the country is being dotted over with unsightly little groups of bandbox houses, said to have a life of about 10 years, but which will probably be still occupied 30 years from now if the present rate of housebuilding is maintained. There are finally to be about 180,000 of them, of which roughly one-third will be of aluminum. The country seems to be paying a lot for what it gets.

This is the sort of bungling and lack of foresight that is discouraging even Government supporters. Not long ago an angry trade union passed a resolution to the effect that, if the Government couldn't do better, it should get out and let some other lot have a try. The opinion seems to be gaining ground.

The Limit Has Been Reached

Life in this country is full of odd economic ironies. For generations Britain has been one of the world's chief sources of coal. Until very recently we have been importing it. For an even longer period this country supplied the world with woollen cloth of every kind, but especially cloth for men's suits, the finest to be had anywhere. We are now importing it—and from France! It is not quite so good as British cloth, and much more expensive because of the duty. But it is a case of importing cloth or doing without new clothes. And there is a limit to the amount of patching one can do.

A Ticklish Point

A small but rather interesting point of political ethics has arisen out of the refusal of a Member of Parliament to resign on conversion from the Liberal to the Socialist faith. Mr. T. L. Horabin, on the announcement of his decision to change sides, was called upon by his Liberal constituents in North Cornwall to resign his seat. He refused, claiming that it is a fundamental principle in British politics that a constituency elects a person and not a Party.

Constitutionally, Mr. Horabin is of course right. A Member of Parliament is not a mere delegate. But it is also true that he represents a definite political policy in his constituency, and that, if its supporters had not voted for him, he probably wouldn't be in Parliament at all.

Having forsaken such a policy, he should, it seems, submit himself once more to the judgment of the electors. That, in fact, is the custom in this country. No law compels a politician to accept this challenge, but to refuse to accept it is one of the things that is just not done. Mr. Horabin had better think again.

Not Dependable

Most of us have, or think we have, a pretty fair idea of what constitutes drunkenness, though we may differ very considerably as to the precise degree in which a particular man on a particular occasion can be described as soused, binged, blotto, or, in the kindly Irish phrase, "having liquor taken." But if the man should be arrested while in charge of a motor car it is obviously important that the precise degree should be established.

Not long ago I was told of a local motorist, who had apparently been celebrating with too much enthusiasm. He was taken to the police station, where a doctor (not his own) called on him to walk a straight line in the floor. The motorist failed, but insisted that it was no proper test, and that the doctor himself probably couldn't do it. Then the doctor failed.

Is there such a thing as a really dependable test of drunkenness? Even if there should be, is the motorist obliged to submit to it, unless a formal charge is first brought against him — and not, as usually happens, after the test has been made? Is he not furthermore entitled to insist that the test should be made by his own doctor? As a matter of fact, he is—and a discreet doctor doesn't rush off to the police station, but takes care to give him a little extra time to sober up, as the police well know.

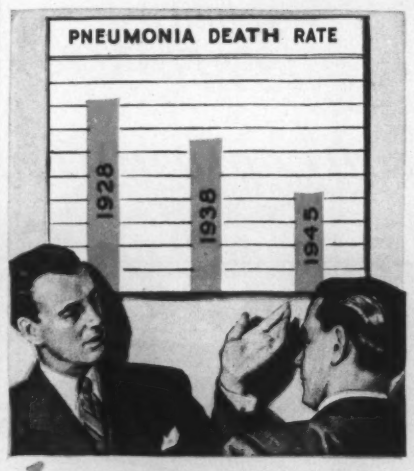
These are important questions affecting the rights of the citizen—for even the sozzled citizen has his rights—and up in Edinburgh just now they are being taken with a proper seriousness. No less than seven judges of the High Court there are considering two such cases. They have reserved judgment — small blame to them! The land of the "wee drappie" and the "deoch an' doris" is no place in which to treat such things lightly.

● *Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

PNEUMONIA IS BEING CONQUERED

WHAT SCIENCE IS DOING



1. **Before 1930,** pneumonia stood among the first three causes of death. Once the disease struck, careful nursing and the use of oxygen were about the only ways of fighting it. The death rate was about 83 per 100,000.

2. **From 1930 to 1938,** *serum treatment* for the most common forms of pneumonia was started and developed. This involved, first, laboratory analysis to determine the particular type of the disease and, second, administering a serum known to combat the disease if it were one of certain types. Pneumonia's death rate dropped, and in 1938 was about 67 per 100,000.

3. **From 1938 on,** modern medical science has scored one of its most dramatic successes. First the sulfa drugs, then penicillin and streptomycin have proved effective in combating many types of pneumonia. While the death rate from pneumonia had been reduced to less than 40 per 100,000 in 1946, this disease is still a frequent cause of death.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. **Try to avoid catching a cold.** If you keep your general level of health high, especially during the "pneumonia months" of January, February, and March, you won't be as susceptible to colds or pneumonia. Be careful to dress warmly when you go out, and try to avoid people who cough or sneeze carelessly. It is estimated that 9 out of 10 pneumonia cases start with a cold.

2. **If you get a cold—take care of it!** You will protect yourself from possible pneumonia, and you'll protect others from your infection. Stay home and rest if you can. If you must go out, keep warm and dry. Eat lightly, and drink plenty of fruit juices and other liquids. When your children have colds, keep them at home to protect their health and that of their classmates.

3. **If your cold hangs on,** or if your temperature goes up, or if any other unusual symptoms appear, go to bed and *call your doctor at once!* It may be only a severe cold, but if it should be pneumonia, or influenza, or some other illness that starts like a cold, your best chance for rapid recovery comes from prompt diagnosis and immediate medical and nursing care.

To learn more about how you can guard against colds, pneumonia, and influenza, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Respiratory Diseases." Address your request to Booklet Dept. 18-I, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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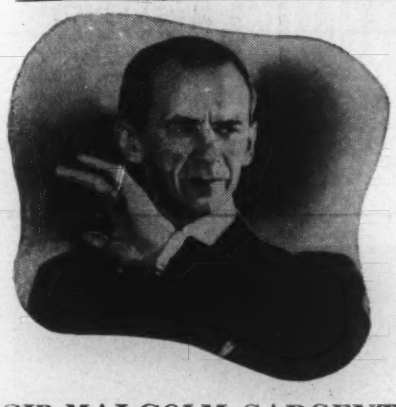
RECORD REVIEW

Britten's "Young People's Guide" Gives ABC's of a Symphony

By JOHN L. WATSON

THOSE people who can't tell a tuba from a tympanum without a printed program will find Benjamin Britten's "Young People's Guide to the Orchestra" an ever-present help in time of trouble—and those who can will enjoy the music for its own sake. Mr. Britten has composed a set of variations and a fugue on a theme of Henry Purcell, for the purpose of aiding young people (*i.e.*, people of all ages who are young enough to want to learn more about the workings of a symphony orchestra) in distinguishing the various instruments which—singly or in combination—produce the sounds—pleasant or unpleasant—that we loosely term "music." Each variation is scored for a small group of instruments (*e.g.*, flutes and oboes; clarinets and bassoons; trumpets and trombones) in such a way as to make them easily recognizable. Because of its didactic purpose the scoring is often a trifle unorthodox, but the result is always agreeable. The theme and the fugue, scored for full orchestra, are both first-rate bits of music. Sir Malcolm Sargent and the Liverpool Philharmonic have done an excellent job and the recording is irreproachable. (Columbia D192)



SIR MALCOLM SARGENT
Conducts
"THE YOUNG PERSON'S GUIDE TO THE ORCHESTRA"

Columbia presents Sir Malcolm Sargent conducting the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra in Benjamin Britten's "The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra". This witty work is in the form of Variations and Fugue On a Theme of Purcell. Complete notes and illustrations are included in this instructive and entertaining album. Set D192—$4.75

Other New Albums

Set D191—Violin Recital by Isaac Stern—$6.00
(Humoresque; Carmen Fantasy; Flight of the Bumblebee; Tristan and Isolde Excerpts; Gypsy Airs by Sarasate)

Set J97—Grofé: Mississippi Suite $3.50
André Kostelanetz and his Orchestra

Set J98—Mozart: Concerto No. 4 in E-Flat Major for Horn and Orchestra (K. 495) $3.50
Dennis Brain (horn) with Hallé Orchestra

Set A50—Theme Songs, $3.75
Theme songs of Frankie Carle, Gene Krupa, Claude Thornhill, Les Brown, Xavier Cugat, Dick Jurgens and Elliot Lawrence

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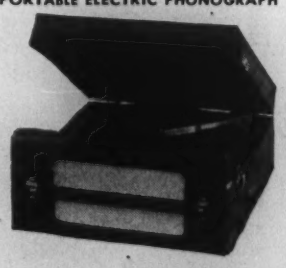

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A Horn at His Mercy

It would take a lot of argument to convince me that Mozart's Concerto in E flat for Horn and Orchestra is a thing of beauty, even when it is played with such magnificent aplomb as Mr. Dennis Brain displays in the new Columbia recording with the Hallé Orchestra (J98). As everyone knows who has ever listened to a symphony concert, the horn is a savage and capricious monster that would much, much rather sound a wrong note than a right one. However, Mr. Brain, who might be (and probably has been) described as "the dean of horn players," appears to have the abominable thing completely at his mercy and turns in a performance that must leave his envious colleagues gasping for breath. Orchestra and recording are appropriately good.

The very human tragedy of Romeo and Juliet has appealed to a great number of composers for a great number of reasons — among them Serge Prokofieff, for reasons which are not entirely plain. It is not difficult to read into Prokofieff's grimly satirical music the old story of the common man thwarted by the intrigues of a tyrannical aristocracy. Fortunately, this is not essential to the enjoyment of the music — for western minds, at any rate. The ballet dates from 1935, three years after Prokofieff had returned to Russia from Paris and was desperately trying to reconcile his personal point-of-view with the current Soviet "line." The music alternates between poignant melancholy and savage satire, bright light and deep shadow. On Victor DM1129, Serge Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony offer a tremendously effective interpretation of the Suite No. 2, which includes four episodes from the ballet: "Montagues and Capulets," "Juliet the Maiden," "Dance," and "Romeo by Juliet's Grave." The recording is first-rate.

A month or two ago I referred to the extraordinary technical facility of the sensational young American violinist, Isaac Stern, and his brilliant performance of the Wieniawski Concerto. It was with the well known mixture of admiration and disgust that I listened to his latest recording achievement, "A Violin Recital by Isaac Stern" (Columbia D191): admiration for his absolutely ravishing performance and disgust for the choice of music he was called upon to play. The "recital" includes "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" (a technical *tour de force*), "Humoresque," a "Carmen Fantasie," Sarasate's pleasant but inconsequential "Zigeunerweisen" and—of all things—an "arrangement" (*parody* would be a better word) of excerpts from "Tristan and Isolde!" And, as if this were not bad enough, we must have an accompaniment by Oscar Levant on the piano. Mr. Stern is a very great violinist and he is worthy of better treatment.

Mozart's lovely Adagio and Rondo, composed for the Glass Harmonica, has been superbly recorded for celeste, flute, oboe, viola and cello on Victor 11-9570. The music is utterly bewitching and the recording is fine, although the bitter-sweet notes of the celeste do sound a trifle tinny when they're put on wax. Much as I admire the work of the five gentlemen who make up this unusual ensemble, I should like to have heard the composition in its original form. There is something about a glass harmonica that sounds immensely fetching!

A vigorous reading of the Beethoven Concerto No. 2 in B flat is given by William Kapell, accompanied by the N.B.C. Symphony under Vladimir Goldschmann, on Victor DM11. There have been more sensitive performances of the Beethoven Concertos (notably those of Schnabel and Gieseking) but new pressings are needed and this one is fairly adequate. Mr. Kapell is a modernist with a prodigious technique and a certain lack of subtlety which can probably be attributed to extreme youth.

Ferde Grofé's "Mississippi Suite" is not nearly as well known as his "Grand Canyon"—perhaps because it is not nearly as interesting. However, its jaunty melodies are ably recorded by Andre Kostelanetz on the new Columbia set J97.

Annual Report shows growth with stability

Deposits

1942	$	2,057,257.15
1946		5,683,042.28
1947		**15,593,573.02**

Cash, Bonds and other liquid securities owned by the Company are over 123.48% of Savings Deposits.

Estates, Etc., Under Administration

1942	$	11,383,228.85
1946		21,677,530.57
1947		**34,706,927.19**

67% increase in appointments as Executor and Trustee under wills over the corresponding period of 1946.

Assets in the Hands of the Company

1942	$	13,838,101.38
1946		28,303,656.18
1947		**51,869,431.26**

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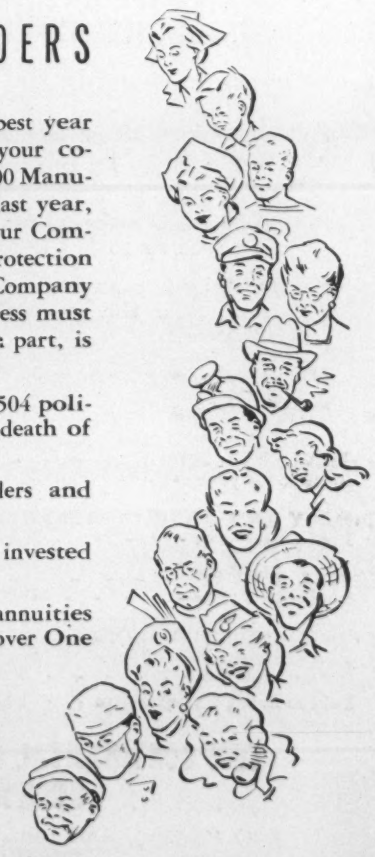

1947 HIGHLIGHTS
Business in Force $1,095,256,531
Assets under Administration
$358,121,438

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Bogus Suffering; Or The Cheap Rate on Haloes of Martyrdom

By GILBERT NORWOOD

WE ARE all martyrs nowadays. At any rate certificates of martyrdom are easily obtained: a candidate for the pallid halo needs only to differ in his tastes from the people among whom he lives. A lady of my acquaintance, who gets as much happiness, useful work and real fun out of life as anyone known to me, happened to reveal in conversation that she had no radio. "*No radio?*" gasped her friend. "How do you *live?*" The obvious answer was: "Live? Do you base your idea of the good life entirely on advertisements in *The New Yorker?* My life is built on things richer and more enduring than gadgets." But this lady was content to smile and accept her martyr's crown. Her friend, no doubt, daily expects her to drop dead from spiritual malnutrition.

This childish habit of assuming that everyone whom you meet shares your interests, and then pitying him because he cannot or does not gratify them, has engendered a vast fog of irrational sympathy in connection with the War and the Peace, which surely have caused enough real anguish without the synthetic excitement of professional good Samaritans. Because we should hate to see Canada rent by intestine warfare, we wring our hands over the Balkans, not merely on account of undeniable suffering, but also on the assumption that the natives also dislike it; whereas, ever since the known history of that region began, its inhabitants have found their keenest delight in cutting one another's throats. Yet even Miss Dorothy Thompson, usually so well-informed and so wise, announced a few months ago that "no one really likes war"!

A microscopic instance of the same assumption, that a person whose ways are not our ways must be a martyr, was recently thrust under my own nose. Another acquaintance had sent to England a box of food, and in due course received a letter of thanks which nearly broke her heart. "I had put in with the rest," she groaned, "the rendered-down fat of a roast, as I thought they might use it for cooking. And, do you know?—*they ate it on bread!* And thanked me so touchingly for it! Doesn't that Wring Your Heart?" Before mingling my tears with hers, I explored the trouble further. Any English person who may read this will imagine my feelings when I learned that she meant Beef Dripping, one of the most delicious (and feeding) dainties that ever emerged from an earthly kitchen. Butter is good; but think of a glorious deep-brown butter that tastes like roast beef! Nevertheless, it seems that Canadian housewives regard this ambrosial substance as uneatable... Try to imagine the situation reversed, and a British housewife saying: "I sent my Canadian friends a hamper, and at the last moment popped in an apple-pie for their dear little doggie: and, do you know?—the poor souls ate it themselves!"

The authentic agony, wretchedness and dread now oppressing so much of the world explain, and indeed excuse, this creation of imaginary hardships. But they do not justify it. Moreover, there exists plenty of evidence to damn it. When the liberating forces of the Allies at last triumphantly burst into Bayeux, they were halted, far more abruptly than any German fire could have halted them, by the spectacle of the shop-windows. So here was the truth about those French privations that had been so long and loudly dinned into their ears! The shops were crammed with goods which in England had become only a wistful legend. You remember the cries of fury that arose from British women on hearing of the nylons in Bayeux? "Pooh!" you answer. "That was German cunning, a device to conciliate the French. And, in any case, what do nylons matter amid the struggle for a nation's life and soul?" Very little; but the information and feelings of onlookers and potential saviors matter greatly. At another moment in those terrific days we felt a shattering astonishment when some reporter's pen slipped and told us: "In France this season the winter sports are less well attended". Wellington's famous remark did not imply that his officers played cricket at Eton while the Battle of Waterloo was actually afoot. If the winter-sports item meant anything (as to which I express no opinion) it meant that the collapse and misery of France had been notably exaggerated.

Then what of Britain? The grimness and austerity proclaimed in our press are genuine, no doubt. But how grim is the austerity? And for whom is it grim? Certainly, so far as material well-being goes, Canada just now is by comparison "like Heaven", as English brides are fond of telling interviewers. But today's paper shows that England itself deserves the same description. "To me," someone says, "coming from Vienna, England looks like Paradise". We should set those two opinions side by side and endeavor to keep our sense of perspective, which is the first and should be the easiest, task of those who stand on the edge, not in the centre, of a terrible crisis. Britain's sufferings are real enough. But how seriously do they threaten her greatness and her happiness? Or even her comfort? So far as I can make out, from the forty-odd years (not, I confess, including the last eight) which I have spent there, from all that I read in British and other periodicals of widely differing tone, and from what my (equally various) correspondents in Britain have to say, the facts are these. The poor have never been better fed or more contented; hardship falls on the formerly privileged classes, who are at last compelled to live in a style approximating to that which has always been familiar to the poor, and who think that civilization is dying because the ease and abundance which they so long enjoyed are sorely diminished.

• •

OF ETIQUETTE

WHEN a girl who's quite obese
Backs into the mantelpiece,
It is brutal to inquire
If the fat is in the fire. J. E. P.

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THE WORLD OVER

UNIVERSITY SAFETY DIVISION MAKES INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

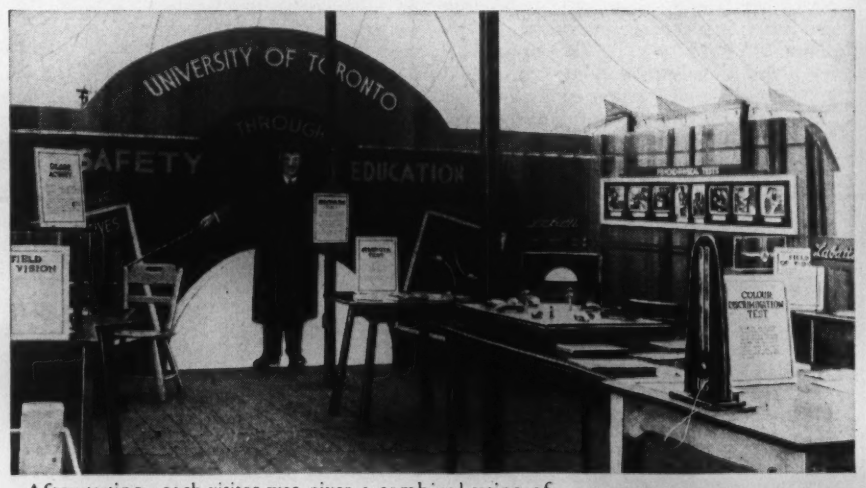
11,882 Drivers Scientifically Tested Not One Rated a Hundred Per Cent

Designed for the Division of Public Safety, University of Toronto with the assistance of John Labatt Limited of London, a psycho-physical safe driving testing unit drew crowds at exhibitions and fairs last fall.

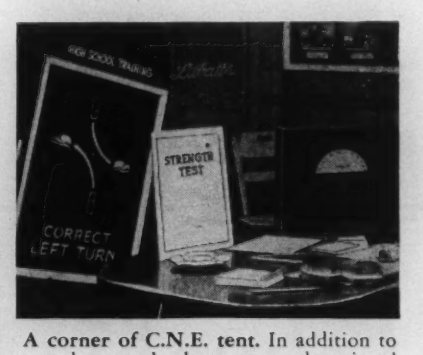
The long range purpose of this unit is to awaken public interest in this method of cutting down the traffic accident rate. The immediate effect has been to bring home to several hundred drivers that they suffer now from easily corrected deficiencies which might involve them in serious trouble on the highways.

"Education" says Mr. W. A. Bryce, Director of the Division of Public Safety "is a vitally important factor in the development of a traffic safety programme. Now that the equipment and personnel has been provided, we have been able to make a very useful beginning."

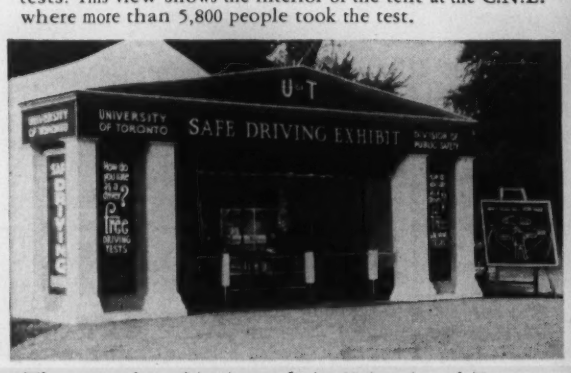
This mobile unit visited 10 fairs this fall. Tested over 11,800 men and women. Tests include *Visual Acuity* . . . 43% of those tested were found to suffer from visual defects often correctable . . . *Distance Judgment* . . . some drivers were advised in consequence to allow more space than they would naturally do in meeting or overtaking other cars, *Field of Vision* . . . *Strength* . . . *Colour Discrimination* . . . *Steadiness* . . . *Glare Acuity* and *Reaction Time.*



After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.



A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.



These are the objectives of the University of Toronto Division of Public Safety—(1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors (2) To foster courses in Driver Education (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways Safety.

Eye tests. Only 12.5% of all the people tested rated A for Glare Acuity, only 1.25% on Field of Vision. The mere knowledge of weakness on either of these points immediately makes the person tested a potentially safer driver. In this case forewarned has been proved to be forearmed.

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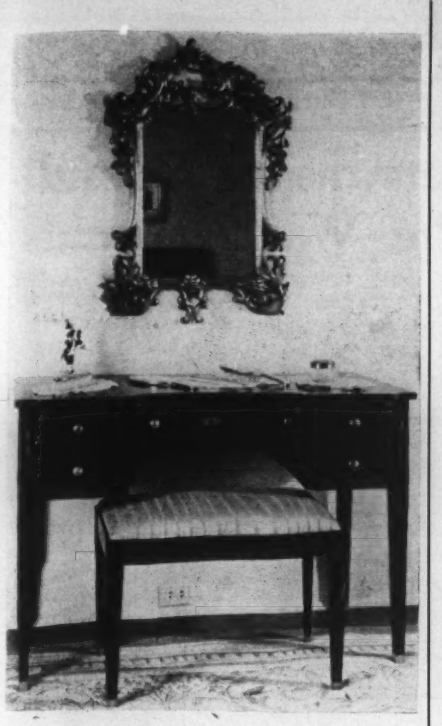

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29

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

The Green Fields, Or Where to Go Looking for Senatorships

By W. B. FOSTER

THE Man From Ontario came into the office.

"I want a senatorship," he said.

"Don't we all?" I cracked, rising and offering a chair.

"Just came in to check up with you," said my visitor, "because I'm told you know more than any living person about the mathematical chances of anyone getting into the Senate. I'm going to Prince Edward Island," he went on, "for I hear that a resident of that province has the best chance of being called to the Upper House."

"'Summoned'," I corrected. "The word is 'summoned.' Some years ago I read the biographies of over eighty senators and I found that one had been 'appointed' to the Senate, one had been 'called' to the Senate, and all the rest had been 'summoned'."

"Of course," agreed the Man From Ontario. "I have been reading about the chances in the different provinces and I found Prince Edward Island was best. However, I thought I'd drive into Nova Scotia and check with you before going on to the Island. It's true, then," he asked, "that one person out of every 23,000 in Prince Edward Island is a senator?"

"Not quite," I said; "one in every 23,762, according to the 1941 census."

"I like that," said the Man From Ontario; "your accuracy. I was told you had definite figures. Now in Ontario we have . . ."

"One senator for every 157,819 people," I broke in. "Not much of a chance for you up there."

"No," he agreed; "here I am 65 and no call yet."

"'Summons'," I corrected.

"Of course," he said. "I like 'summons' myself. It seems to express the urgency of the moment and the won't-take-No-for-an-answer."

"I guess you'd just have to go if you got a 'summons'," I agreed.

"Garage men in New Brunswick," he said, "they told me that was a good province to live in if you wanted a senatorship. How about it?"

"One senator to every 45,740 people," I replied. "Not as good as Prince Edward Island but better than Nova Scotia."

"How is it here?" he asked.

"One senator to every 57,796 people," I answered.

"That's almost three times as good as Ontario," he said. "No wonder the Maritimes produce statesmen."

"Then how about staying in Nova Scotia?" I asked. "You could do a lot worse."

"No," he said; "I'll not be satisfied with anything less than Prince Edward Island. Have you figures that show exactly how the Island compares with the eight other provinces as regards opportunity to get into the Senate?"

"Yes," I answered, "right here. If we rate senatorial opportunity in Prince Edward Island at par, which we'll call 100, we find that such opportunity in the other provinces stacks up as follows:—New Brunswick, 52; Nova Scotia, 41.1; Manitoba, 19.5; Alberta, 17.9; British Columbia, 17.4; Quebec, 17.1; Saskatchewan, 15.9; Ontario, 15."

"That settles it," said the Man From Ontario. "I'm off for the Island. Think of me wanting a seat in the Senate for the last 35 years and living in a province with an opportunity rating of only 15!"

He put on his hat and started out to his car. I followed him to the street. "You're right," I said. "If anyone wants a Senate 'summons' he should look into the mathematical chances. No use going it blind."

Letter to My Butcher

By J. E. P.

SIR: In writing this letter to you I am aware of my audacity. I am, sir, daring to suggest that it is possible for a person of your august station in life to have been guilty of a slight fault.

Some weeks ago you inaugurated a delivery service, and last Thursday we ordered pork kidneys for Lena. Lena is our cat. You sent us four kidneys, and they cost twenty-eight cents. Normally this amount of money purchases enough proteins to last Lena pretty well on to four or five days. This time, however, the kidneys were so small that she gobbled them all in one short meal and looked up piteously for more. There was no more.

Mind you, we make no complaint about the quality of the meat you supplied. Lena's tastes are those of a Sybarite, and her stamp of approval is the highest meed of praise I can pass along to you. But, sir, at twenty-eight cents for a single meal, the quality *should* be good. Lena must have her three squares a day. If this sort of domestic economy is to become habitual, Lena will cost me $5.88 per week, to say nothing of milk, — which reminds me, I must write the dairy, too, about the recent milk rise and its effect on the expense of sustaining Lena.

To return to our kidneys. The four you sent were very small, as stated above. They looked rather like those from some stunted guinea-pig, or two guinea-pigs. How many kidneys does a guinea-pig have, anyway? Ten years ago, nay five, I should have called the price damned outrageous. To-day, mindful of the gulf between us, I can only appeal to your sense of fair play. The price, sir, was a little high, and we wonder if some adjustment could be made.

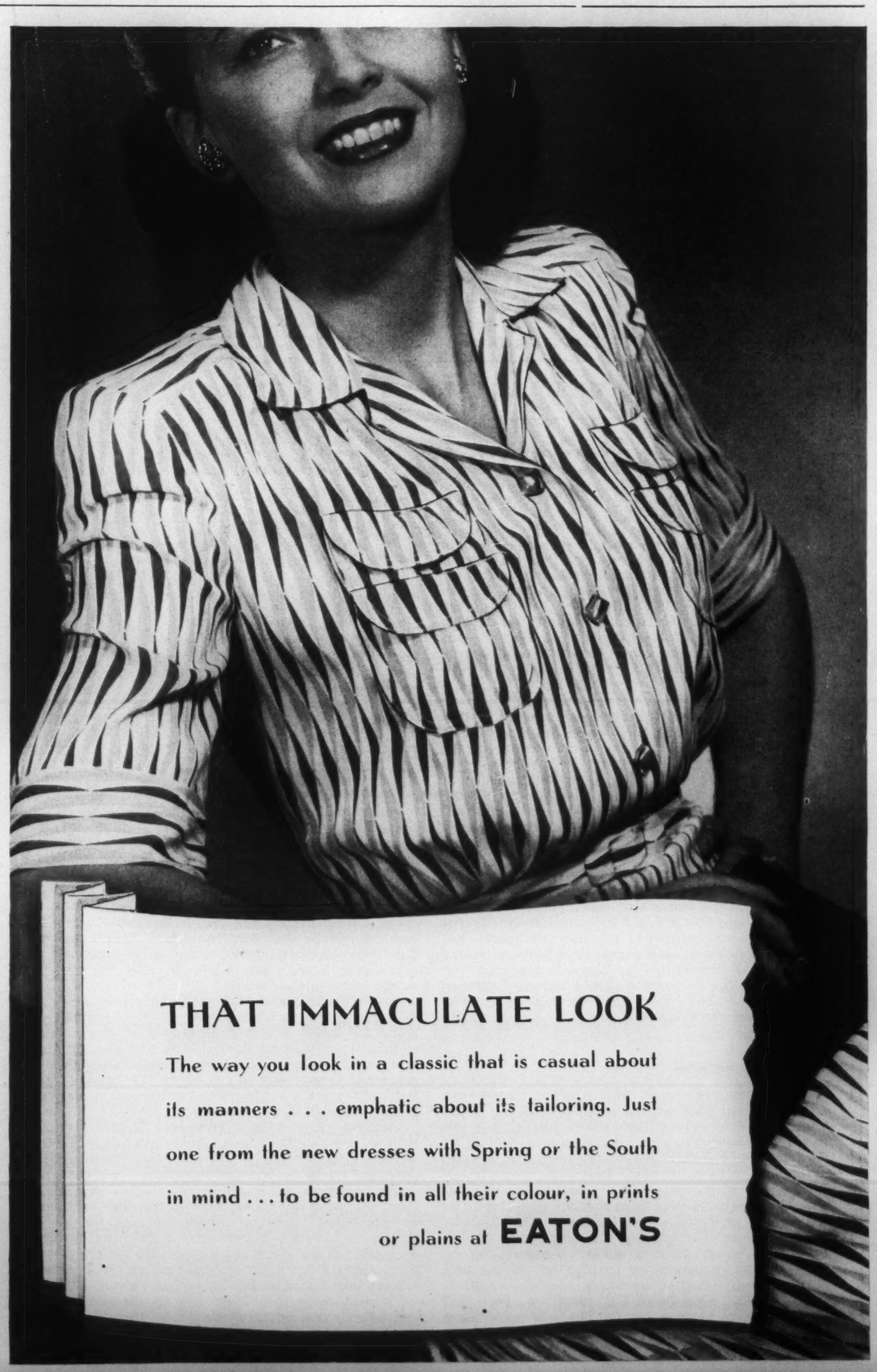
Lena is on my lap as I write. I feel that if I were to bring her to you, she might just tip the scales in our favor. She has the sweetest eyes. We shall be in your store on Saturday morning. You do not know me by name, but I am the one who, before your delivery service, used to ask for pork kidneys regularly on Saturdays at nine.

Rest assured, sir, that we shall continue our present patronage, though of course we know that you do not depend on us. I admit that the customer is always wrong, but could you not find it in your heart to do something about our kidneys?

Your humble servant, etc.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY



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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 31, 1948 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Ontario's Forests Need New Operation Plan

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

The Kennedy Report recommends that twelve "Operating Companies" should be formed to take over from the thousands of mills with leases on crown lands the cutting and management of Ontario's forests. Only in this way can the forest industries of the province be saved from a disastrous shortage of timber.

The author of this article believes that, in some parts of the province, this radical step is needed, but he suggests that, wherever possible, the private firms now engaged in forest operations should be given a chance to show what they can do under more reasonable long-term leases than they have had in the past.

GENERAL Kennedy's report on the forest industries of Ontario shows that shocking wastes are taking place, that the forms of contract used in leasing crown lands almost seem designed to make private enterprise work against the public interest instead of for it, that the Department of Lands and Forests of the provincial government needs to be strengthened and enlarged, and, in general, that the time is long overdue for a complete overhaul of forestry operations in the province.

An article last week reviewed some of these matters. This one is concerned with only one of the report's recommendations: that forestry operations throughout most of the province should be taken out of the hands of the pulp mills and saw mills that now engage in cutting, hauling and driving logs, and should be handed over to twelve "Forest Operating Companies" organized for the purpose.

The suggestion is that virtually all the Crown Lands, now worked by private companies under leases or concessions or contracts, should be pooled and then divided into twelve natural areas. Forest operations in each area would be carried on by a single operating company. This, it is claimed, would eliminate many wastes. Trees would be cut, hauled, and driven down the rivers without favor to one mill or another and with the long-run interests of all in mind. In particular, cutting would be done on the basis that the forests should provide a perpetual yield of wood for the industries and communities dependent on them, and not on the basis of the small areas and limited time periods covered by the present leases. These leases, and similar contracts, would have to be cancelled.

Each Operating Company would be run by a board of six directors, each with one vote, representing the following groups:

Pulp and paper mills	2 (or 1)
Sawmills	1 (or 2)
Pole and tie operators	1
Exporters	1
Small operators	1
Total	6

Pulp and paper mills would have two directors on those areas where their operations were larger than the sawmills, and vice versa. General Kennedy "strongly recommends" that the province should appoint a director to each board, but "the scheme is entirely feasible" without it.

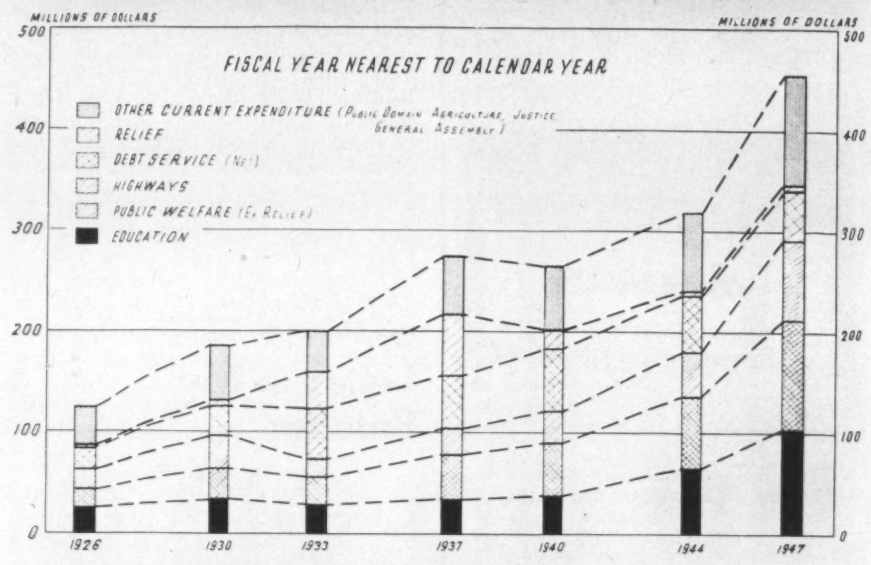
Three Questions

People who like the idea of these companies will probably call them cooperatives; others will call them cartels. But whatever their name they raise three questions: (1) How will a company work if its leading directors are traditional enemies, some of them skilled in modern banditry? (2) If the directors can get together at all, will they get together for the public good or at the public expense; will the public interest be subordinated to that of the monopolistic group? (3) Is the scheme reasonably fair to the private companies now working the forests?

(1) In reply to the first question it can only be said that the pulp men and the sawmill men will not learn to love each other quickly, but if the government forces them into a position where they must either work together or cut off their own

(*Continued on Next page*)

Provincial Governments Spend Nearly Double Pre-War Amounts



Current provincial expenditures, especially on welfare and education, have greatly increased and in 1947 were probably about 70 per cent above 1940. This does not include capital outlays on highways and other public works.

PROVINCIAL governments probably spent more than $450 million in 1947. This expenditure is on current account only and excludes the large amounts required from capital funds for the construction of highways, buildings and similar works.

Current expenditures in 1947 are estimated by the Bank of Canada's *Statistical Summary* to exceed those of 1940 by at least $190 million, an increase of about 72%. Part of this increase is due to expansion of provincial services and part to the rise in the price and wage levels which has taken place. Expenditures on nearly all provincial services have followed the general trend, the main exception being payments for interest and other debt charges, exclusive of debt repayment. While lower provincial debts have been partially responsible for the decrease in interest charges, lower interest rates have also been an important factor.

Provincial governments have assumed a greater share of the cost of education provided by local school authorities. For instance, Ontario's grants for local education purposes in 1947 are estimated at about $29 million compared with about $5 million in 1933. In spite of this additional provincial assistance the amount now being spent from their own revenue sources by local school authorities is considerably larger than it was in 1945. Provinces have also expanded their other educational activities such as normal and other training schools and grants to universities. As a result, provinces are now spending over $100 million on education, — more than three times the amount spent on this service in 1933, and more than four times the amount spent in 1926.

Constantly greater amounts have been spent for public welfare services, excluding relief. This is due to expanded health, hospital care and child welfare programs, increased mothers' allowances and pensions for the aged, — services for which there has been a growing public demand. Owing to prosperous conditions the amount now spent on relief is negligible compared with its cost in 1937. In that year it exceeded $60 million; now it is only $6 million.

During war years highway maintenance expenditures were kept at a minimum so that increased outlays for this purpose were to be expected in postwar years. No doubt even greater sums than the $79 million being spent on current account in 1947 will be required in the next few years to meet highway traffic demands.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES; 1926 TO 1947

(*From Bank of Canada Statistical Summary*, 1947, *Page* 94)

Fiscal Year nearest to Calendar Year	1926	1930	1933	1937	1940	1944	1947 (est)[1]
	Millions of Dollars						
EDUCATION	25.5	33.8	27.5	33.0	37.5	65.4	103.5
PUBLIC WELFARE (Ex. Relief)							
Old Age Pensions[2]	—	4.6	3.3	9.7	10.5	17.2	21.3
Health and Hospital Care	10.6	17.9	18.1	23.8	28.1	34.7	63.4
Other	6.5	7.4	6.2	11.1	13.6	18.8	24.7
TOTAL PUBLIC WELFARE (EX. RELIEF)	17.1	29.9	27.6	44.6	52.2	70.7	109.4
HIGHWAYS & OTHER AIDS TO TRANSPORT	19.6	33.4	17.4	26.2	31.6	44.3	79.1
PUBLIC DOMAIN	8.9	14.4	8.7	14.3	16.1	19.9	32.0
AGRICULTURE	4.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.8	14.8	17.0
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	9.6	12.8	11.2	13.6	14.5	16.3	22.3
GENERAL GOVERNMENT[3]	9.4	11.8	10.0	13.8	15.6	17.9	28.5
LEGISLATION	2.4	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.4
GROSS DEBT SERVICE (Ex. Debt Repayment)[4]	41.6	59.1	73.7	73.8	84.3	79.5	70.9
Less Interest Revenue Received[5]	*18.4*	*22.9*	*23.3*	*21.2*	*22.7*	*23.1*	*21.8*
NET DEBT SERVICE	23.2	29.0	50.4	52.6	61.6	56.4	49.1
SUBSIDIES TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	1.1	1.1	.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5
OTHER	2.4	3.7	1.2	3.4	4.7	3.0	3.2
SUB-TOTAL (Ex. Relief)	123.9	180.2	163.4	214.7	246.8	315.2	450.0
RELIEF[6]	.1	5.0	36.1	60.5	18.5	3.3	6.3
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE (Ex. Debt Repayment)	**124.0**	**185.2**	**199.5**	**273.2**	**265.3**	**318.5**	**456.3**

(1) Compiled from information in official estimates.
(2) Excludes pensions for the blind.
(3) Composed largely of expenditures of general administrative departments. Administration cost of each function of government shown in this table has been charged to that function.
(4) Includes an estimated amount for unpaid interest in Alberta for the years 1937-1947.
(5) Includes earnings of sinking funds.
(6) Includes relief expenditures whether capitalized or not.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Restrictions, Inflation

By P. M. RICHARDS

U.S. businessmen are determinedly whistling in the face of increasing evidences that the buying public is at last becoming noticeably less eager to throw its money around. They say that there can scarcely be a serious business decline with so big an active and potential demand for capital and durable goods; that U.S. business will hold close to its present high level through the coming summer and maybe through the whole of 1948, if not longer. We hope they are right.

Canadian businessmen are not whistling. They are despondent because of the business contraction that is taking place before their eyes as a result of Ottawa's dollar-saving program, and because of the difficulties of doing business under conditions that are subject to change from day to day, when that business involves U.S. exchange. Some local pockets of unemployment have appeared, caused by curtailment and, in some cases, suspension of operations by firms dependent on U.S. supplies now restricted or banned.

But the total of this unemployment does not amount to much as yet. It will become more serious if automobile and radio and other Canadian manufacturers make the production cuts, around 25 per cent, they have indicated may be necessary. But ground for hope of important modification of the governmental restrictions is found in the fact that Canada's position in respect of U.S. dollars improved substantially in the month of December, because of better-than-expected results from the dollar-saving measures adopted.

Dollar Allocation

There is also the hope that Canadian cooperation in the Marshall Plan will do much to ease the dollar situation. But of course Ottawa was anticipating this when the import restriction program was framed. In fact, without Marshall Plan dollars the restrictions would have to be made more severe.

Pressure of the restriction program on business is likely to be somewhat less onerous henceforth, as a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been working to this end with Ottawa officials. A great deal of actual banning and restricting will apparently be avoided by the use of a "dollar allocation" plan, by which companies will be allotted limited supplies of U.S. funds and permitted to expend them as they see fit. The scheme is being tried out with the automobile industry, and if it works satisfactorily will be extended to other industries such as textiles and electrical appliances.

It is proposed that any allocation or quota, when applied, will be made retroactive to January 1, to prevent "stock-piling" before the limitation becomes effective. The plan will ease the situation for Ottawa, which had found itself required to make an almost impossible number of rulings, without experience or precedent. But outright prohibitions will continue in force against a variety of "luxury" imports and other items clearly capable of being produced within Canada.

Emergency

In view of the inconveniences and hardships caused by the restriction program, it should be borne in mind that Ottawa's immediate objective is the conservation and acquisition of U.S. dollars, rather than the maintenance of a certain level of Canadian business activity. If we had run completely out of U.S. dollars we should have suffered a disastrous and sudden slump in Canadian activity, much more severe than that which the present restrictions will cause, due to inability to purchase a wide variety of supplies—parts and raw materials—that enter into Canadian production. We must accept present deprivations in the knowledge that thereby we may escape more serious hurt.

Our other major disturbance, sharply rising prices, we have in common with the rest of the world. Despite our acute price-consciousness at the moment, we are actually more blessed in this respect than any other trading nation. Signs are accumulating that the price rise is nearing the peak of the present cycle. But inflationary influences continue to be very strong throughout the world.

Wilfrid Eggleston, SATURDAY NIGHT'S Ottawa Editor, reminded us last week of proposals that governments set out to stabilize their economies by spending freely to prevent depressions and curtailing expenditures in boom times. All right, said Eggleston, we have the boom; now is the time, according to this theory, to skim off the surplus. But are we willing to have the government deliberately promote deflation? If we are, it is only because we are seriously frightened by inflation possibilities. And today it is very late for effective anti-inflation action.

There is the basis here for an interesting commentary by one of the planners, on the new security to be found in long-range economic planning.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

noses there will be at least some of them who will work together—enough of them, probably, to make the Operating Companies workable.

(2) Does the plan sufficiently protect the public interest? Apart from General Kennedy's suggestion that one director should be appointed by the government, he only gives three lines of his report to this question, but they are very important lines. He says (our italics):

"Preparation of a long-term working plan would be the responsibility of each Operating Company, to be completed within three years. *Approval of this working plan by the Department of Lands and Forests would be necessary before its adoption.*"

A working plan is a highly detailed project. If the Department can effectively control the development of such plans, and also supervise their execution, the public interest should be reasonably well protected.

Whether the Department can control the plans depends on the relative strength of the Department itself and the individual Operating Companies. Under the Kennedy plan for twelve companies they would all be fairly large, but none overwhelming giants. The number should be kept fairly high—not less than about a dozen—if the companies are to be manageable and are to get the benefit of some form of competition, at least on the basis of comparison of their work and results.

(3) Finally, is the Kennedy plan fair to all the private companies that are now engaged in forest operations and that would, under the plan, be forced to work through cooperative companies on which most of them would have no direct voice—in fact most of them would be "represented" by some competitor?

No Clear Answer

To this there can be no clear answer because of the vastly different position of different forest industries—pulp and paper, sawmilling, pole and tie operators, and so forth,—and of individual firms within those industries. A few of the large pulp and paper companies have very long licences for crown lands which yield enough wood for their long run needs, and which are sufficiently concentrated for economical care, cutting and reforestation. Others have enough lands, but they are widely scattered in small parcels. Still others depend heavily on wood from other provinces. Some of these timber limits contain very little wood that ought to be sawn up into lumber rather than pulped; others contain a great deal of it.

As for the sawmills, most of them control forest lands that are far too small for their own long-run use and far too small for efficient care and cutting. It is the sawmilling industry, together with its dependent communities, that we must be most worried about. According to General Kennedy, more than seventy per cent of the mills, producing more than ninety-five per cent of the province's lumber, do not have enough timber to permit sustained operations, and official statistics show an ominous decline of output.

The question confronting the Ontario government and legislature is, in its simplest form, this: will they take drastic action, over-riding the rights and contracts of a number of the more favorably placed and more farsighted operators, in order to salvage the sawmill industry of the province?

To this question the answer should be: Yes. In the light of the world situation, and the position of Canada and Canada's forest industries in that situation, neither Canada nor Ontario can afford to let Ontario's lumber industry go.

But even if the government decides on drastic action does it have to take General Kennedy's suggestion for pooling forest resources, and handing over to cooperative companies the cutting, hauling and driving of wood?

In some parts of the province the present limits are too small and too mixed up to allow any less radical solution to work. Whether this is universally true of the crown lands is more doubtful. In some areas adequate results may be got by following the policy recently adopted in British Columbia. In that province, where the average scale of operations is no doubt much bigger than in Ontario, the private companies are getting permanent leases of limits, subject to efficient and intelligent operation based on working plans approved and supervised by the provincial government department.

Thus, in B.C., the private companies are at least being given a fair chance to introduce scientific forestry on a long-run basis. As far as possible the same chance should be given to Ontario companies. But in some sections the situation is too chaotic to allow this.

The wise course seems to be to establish Operating Companies in those areas where there is no reasonable hope of efficient forestry on any other basis. In other sections the B.C. plan might well be followed, at least until it was proved to be unsatisfactory. But—and this is established beyond question by the Kennedy Report—the present system of leases and contracts must be thrown overboard completely and immediately.

Europe's Revival Rests on U.K. Coal Output

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Not only British revival but the economic recovery of Europe and the success of the whole Marshall Plan depend largely on Britain's capacity to resume her coal exports to the continent at somewhere around the pre-war rate of a million tons weekly.

Britain's ability to reach the 211-million-tons figure for 1948 rests largely, as Mr. Marston has previously pointed out, on labor figures in the mines and a sufficiency of up-to-date machinery, for which latter the Marshall Plan does not provide.

London.

THE highlight of the European commodity scene recently has been the resumption of exports of coal by Britain on a measurable scale. The principal recipients in the first stages of revival are the 16 European nations involved in the Marshall Plan, but already consignments have been sent as far afield as New Zealand, and a sudden decision to overcome some of Argentina's stubbornness in the long-drawn-out negotiations with Britain was implemented with a consignment of coal. The first British colliers arriving in France since the war have been duly feted.

This is certainly a major development. It is necessary to keep it in perspective, realizing that exports and bunkering together are still only at the rate of some 200,000 tons a week, whereas before the war, something like a million tons was exported weekly. However, it is a symbol of a revival which can obviously go much further.

Since coal is one of the simplest examples of a commodity suited to bilateral trading, its inclusion in a plan for general European recovery represents some sacrifice for a major European coal producer. The British Dominions, the South American states, the "non-Marshall" countries of Europe, and others, are in urgent need of coal, and Britain could get many of the goods which she in turn urgently needs if she had available and were free to dispose at will of large quantities of coal.

Whereas even foodstuffs are obtainable from most parts of the world, there are few countries able to export coal in useful quantities, the principal ones, besides Britain, being the U.S., Poland, and South Africa. It might be supposed that an

(*Continued on Page* 35)

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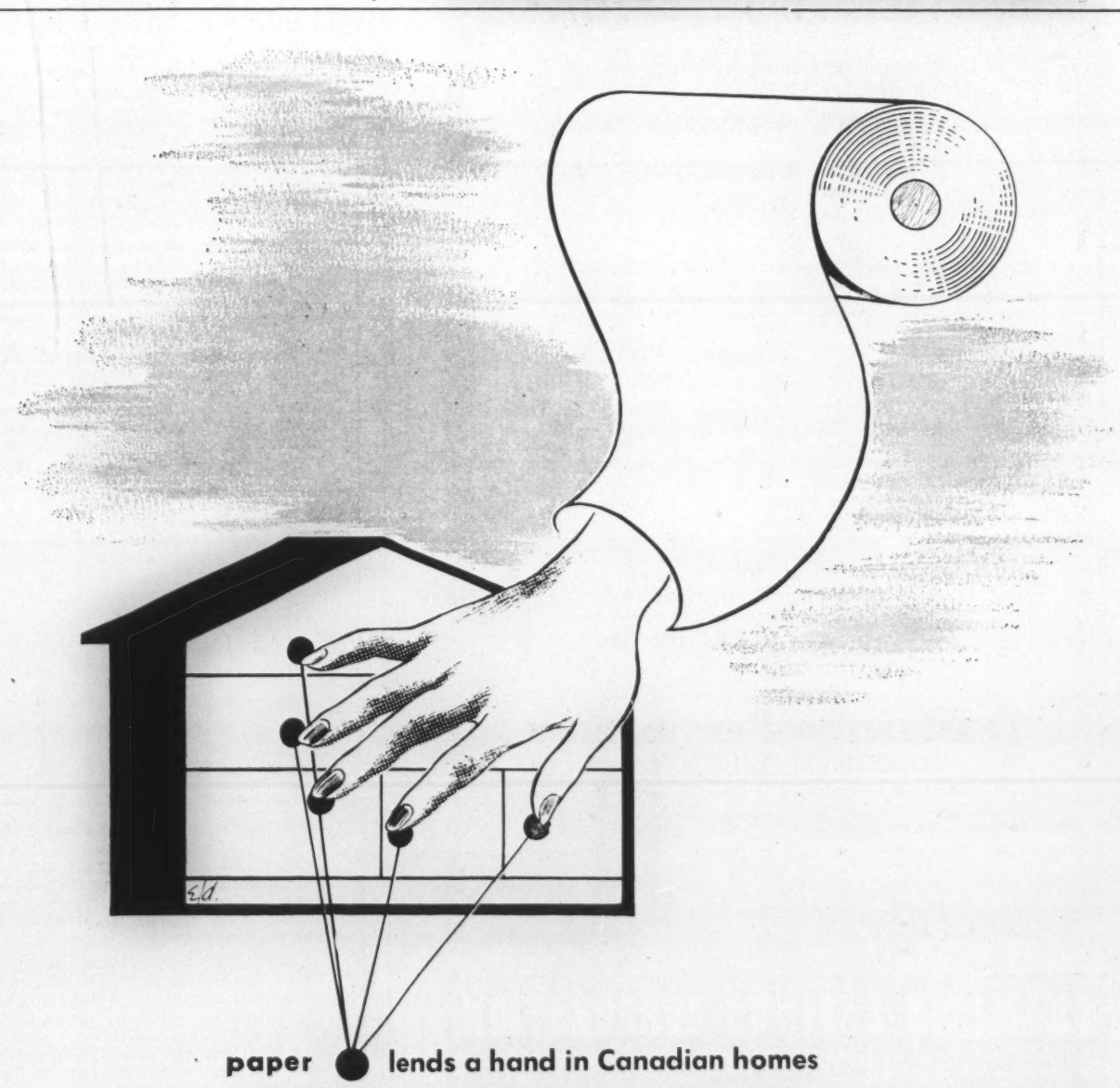

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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable March 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 2nd, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable March 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 2nd, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

R. BURNS LIND,
Secretary-Treasurer
and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
January 19, 1948.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1948.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 13, 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Base Metal Outlook Encouraging, Expect Prices to Remain High

By JOHN M. GRANT

A BRIGHT future is envisaged for Canada's base metal producers as 1948 gets underway, and while some increase is expected this year in gold output, there is lacking the optimism evident in the non-ferrous metals, where the demand continues to exceed production and prices remain strong. As for gold, the Dominion Government's plan to assist the industry with a subsidy will be most helpful when output is expanded. Further, the labor situation is improving, but it is likely to be the last half of the year before there will be any marked reflection in increased production. Base metal producers are meeting an excellent market and confidence is apparent there will be a continuation of the prevailing high prices for the next few years.

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The value of metals in Canada's 1947 mineral output at $389,500,000 was nearly $100,000,000 more than in 1946. This, however, was due mainly to the increase in market prices for copper, lead, zinc and other base metals, the domestic ceiling prices of which were raised early in the year, and on which price controls were re-

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian Stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

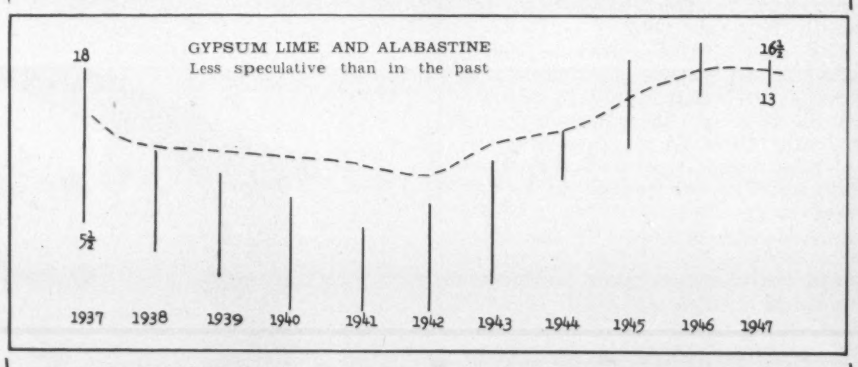
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Gypsum Lime and Alabastine of Canada Ltd.

				Averages		Gypsum	
PRICE 28 Nov. 47	$15.37						
YIELD	5.2%	Last 1 month	Up	2.0%	Up	2.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	96	Last 12 months	Up	0.6%	Up	8.0%
GROUP	"B"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	640.0%
RATING	Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	30.0%



SUMMARY:—That last analysis of this security, nine months ago, gave a rating Above Average, but suggested "that price fluctuations in the shares will not be so great as in the past." That interpretation of the habits of Gypsum seems to have been reasonably accurate as the dividend has since been increased and the shares are selling moderately higher than at that time, while percentagewise, the price fluctuation has not been great.

Each individual must decide for himself what percentage of his funds should be in bonds and what percentage should be in common stocks. In many Investment Formula Plans the current percentage is, approximately, 60% in bonds and 40% in common stocks. Among the latter 40% there will be, obviously, good diversification by industry and location, and precedence will be given, naturally, to growth stocks and to those which appear to have some hope of future dividend increases.

Gypsum while in Group "C"—the Speculations—is becoming more like a Group "B" stock and can now almost be considered a Speculative Investment that could form part of a well balanced portfolio. The dividend yield of 5.2% is based on the annual payment of 80c per share in 1947. With the declaration of four 25c dividends for 1948, the yield is about 6½%.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On January 14th, 1948, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars March 5th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 6th, 1948.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
January 14th, 1948 *Secretary*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 19th December 1947.

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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of 13c per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of February 1948.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, 21st January, 1948.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 44c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of February 1948.

By Order of the Board.
CHAS. GURNHAM
Secretary-Treasurer

Valleyfield, 21st January, 1948.

moved entirely in June, 1947. In comparison with figures for the preceding year, the tonnage of copper was up 23% while the value increased 96% to reach $96,300,000; the quantity of zinc was down nearly 12%, but the price increase raised the total valuation by 27% to $46,500,000; lead production was down about 8.6%, but the smaller tonnage was worth $44,300,000 or nearly twice that of 1946.

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In contrast to the better prices for non-ferrous metals, the average price for gold was lower in 1947 than in 1946, but some improvement in labor conditions resulted in an increase of 7.2% in quantity and 2% in total value of 3,035,161 ounces at $106,200,000. Silver, a by-product of most gold and base metals mines, showed a decline in both quantity and price, resulting in a yield of 11,800,000 ounces worth $8,500,000.

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The preliminary figures on Canada's mineral production in 1947, as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicate an all-time high value of $619,133,429, an increase of 7.4% over the previous record of $566,700,000 in 1942. The production value for 1947 was 23% greater than the $502,816,251 in 1946. New records were established in the output value of fuels, structural materials and other non-metallics, but the metallics did not reach the level of the 1942 production.

•

Due to the persisting interest manifested in iron ore reserves, Hon. L. M. Frost, Ontario Minister of Mines, states the department is considering the appointment of a full-time technician specializing in iron ore and particularly the geology of iron formations. A special study of the iron deposits of southeastern Ontario will be carried out in an effort to find the best means of exploiting the several comparatively small deposits known to exist in that section of the province. Mr. Frost points out that within the past few months enquiries have been received by the government from responsible firms in both Canada and the United States for sources of iron ore. The geology of Ontario is said to be favorable to the deposition of iron ore.

•

The sixteenth annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association will be held at the Royal York Hotel on March 8, 9 and 10. More papers and a wider variety of subjects will feature this year's program. The luncheon will be held on the first day and the big banquet and dance on the final night. A class for prospectors will be conducted at 67 Yonge Street during the week of March 1 to 6.

•

Eldona was the leader in activity on the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1947, its turnover having amounted to 19,341,600 shares. God's Lake was second with 10,021,518, and Beaulieu, the previous year's leader came third with 8,247,146. Next in order were Dulama, Ashley, Donalda, Sherritt-Gordon, Osisko, Base Metals, Pen-Rey, and Denison, all having more than 5,000,000 shares traded. Of 308 mining stocks traded during the year 245 closed below their 1946 final prices.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Decline -- Unfavorable Omen

BY HARUSPEX

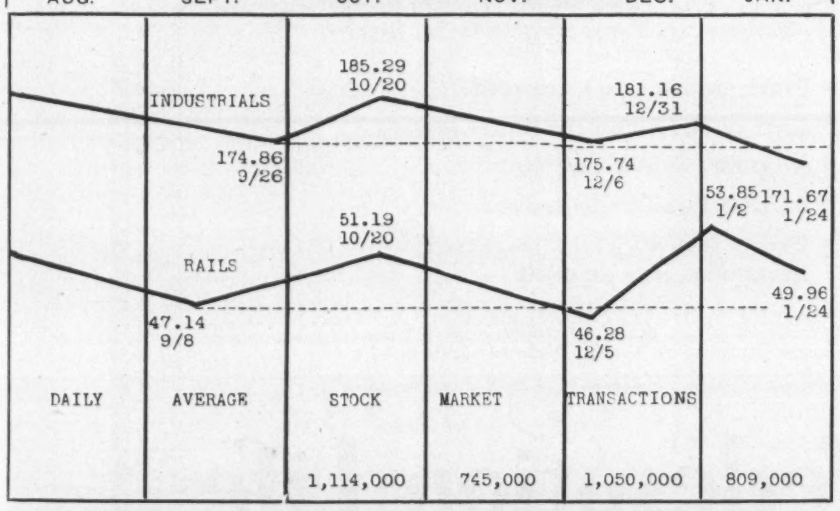
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (from which Canadian Markets take their cue): While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Market decline last week, following several months of sidewise action, suggests that the intermediate movement may have turned downward with testing of 1946-7 bottoms a first objective.

Recent stock market action has been in sharp contrast with that of preceding weeks. As against prior sluggishness and relatively narrow movement either way, precipitate decline was registered last week carrying the industrial average decisively below its September support point at 174.86. The rail average, while also down, continues well above its critical intermediate support point at 46.28.

While we have previously pointed to the inability of the market, over recent months, to respond to constructive earnings and dividend news as an unfavorable omen, and, while our bias toward the broad outlook remains conservative, it is yet too early to say that the market is now resuming the main downtrend. If such is the case, however, a likely point of first support for worthwhile rally would be around 165/163 on the industrial average—this being the area at which the 1946 and 1947 drops were stopped.

In any event, pending further unfoldment of the price movement, we can only repeat our advice of past months, namely, that of following a cautious course, with cash or buying reserves ample.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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A MODERN COMPANY 100 YEARS OLD

ABOUT INSURANCE

Protection is Available Against Abnormal Losses from Bad Debts

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is evident that the market for credit insurance is expanding in Canada, as manufacturers and wholesalers become better informed as to the value of the protection it affords against abnormal losses from bad debts; that is, the credit losses above the normal loss expectancy in their business.

Thus, if an analysis of their business shows a loss expectancy from bad debts of one-twentieth of one per cent of sales, the credit insurance policy guarantees the payment of all bad debt losses in excess of that amount, except that in certain cases the insured becomes a co-insurer on some classes of risks.

IT WOULD seem significant that the idea of insuring open account credits and the formation of the first companies on this continent to write this kind of insurance protection originated in times of excessive debt creation and the financial crises and business depression which followed. Evidently credit insurance was then regarded only as protection against abnormal credit losses caused by periodic business depressions.

But the statistics of commercial mortality compiled by these pioneer companies revealed that existing business conditions did not influence business success or failure to the extent pre-supposed, and that "conditions" were responsible for only a relatively small part of the total commercial failures in the country, so that credit insurance was needed as protection against credit losses from a wide variety of causes in all lines of business regardless of economic conditions.

Aids Financing

Although credit insurance is not so well known by manufacturers and wholesalers in this country as various other forms of insurance, it is steadily expanding in volume here as well as elsewhere. During the past four years the net premiums written in Canada by the two companies doing this class of business here amounted to $1,019,529.

To the layman there has seemed to be something mysterious about the insurance of open account credits. It is a comparatively recent form of coverage, compared with fire, marine and life insurance, as the first credit insurance contract on this side of the water was written in 1889. But since then credit insurance has been successfully developed, as its value as an aid to the manufacturer or wholesale merchant in financing the sale of goods on credit terms has become more generally recognized. When the risk of the insolvency of a buyer is insured, the possibility of loss is reduced, and a bank will take this into account when extending discount facilities or a line of credit to a customer.

It is to be noted that the period of a credit insurance contract is usually one year, and that the coverage is confined to wholesale and manufacturing credits. While the risks which come within the coverage of the policy are not specified, the insured is covered against all risks incident to open account selling. The cause of a bad-debt loss may be bad management, disturbed economic conditions, a fire, a riot, an explosion, flood or fraud.

Two Classifications

As pointed out by a credit insurance executive, the term coverage refers both to the maximum insurance on any single customer and to the aggregate loss to be borne by the insurance company on a single contract. While there are ten basic forms of credit insurance contracts designed to meet the divergent needs of business, they all fall, he says, into two broad classifications of risk: (1) General coverage—the risk of abnormal loss on a total volume of business; (2) Specific coverage—the risk of loss on accounts "specified" or named by the insured.

With respect to general coverage credit insurance, it is pointed out that it gives complete protection against credit losses beyond a normal expectancy of loss; that is, if an analysis of the risk made when the policy is written shows a normal loss expectancy of one-twentieth of one per cent of sales, the insurance company guarantees the payment of all bad debt losses in excess of that amount, with the exception that the insured becomes a co-insurer on certain classes of risk.

In respect of all losses in preferred risk classifications, the usual co-insurance requirement is 10 per cent, increasing up to 25 per cent for very hazardous risks. One of the reasons why co-insurance is regarded as essential in credit insurance underwriting is that every sales dollar guaranteed contains, theoretically at least, a profit to the insured, and a credit insurance company could not afford to make it "profitable" to the insured to be lax with credits.

Sometimes the normal loss condition or the co-insurance requirement is waived on certain classes of risk if other circumstances in connection with a particular contract are favorable, as recent studies of underwriting losses have indicated that, under normal conditions of trade, credit insurance coverage could be increased on certain classes of preferred risks at present premium rates.

Policy Fitted to Insured

There is such a wide variety of conditions and credit practices existing in many industries as well as a diversity of credit practices within each industry, that a standard form of credit insurance policy has been found to be impracticable, so that the basic contract must be fitted to the needs and desires of the insured by riders or endorsements. One typical rider referred to is the "goods in process rider" which protects goods either in process of manufacture, or goods manufactured but not shipped. Another is the "collateral benefit rider" which makes a bank or other interested party the beneficiary in the event of loss.

With regard to the limits of coverage under credit insurance policies, the law of averages or law of experience operates in credit insurance as well as in other lines of insurance. The companies writing this form of insurance have made statistical compilations which reveal averages broad enough to permit calculations measuring the hazards involved. These statistics are used as a guide and not as a control, as they flow from fluctuations of credit losses due to many causes and must be interpreted in the light of existing circumstances.

A major classification referred to is the industrial, an important first breakdown because each particular class of industry has its peculiar practices and customs which influence bad debt losses. A second breakdown is by capital and credit ratings as reflected by various mercantile agencies, because there is a relationship between the financial strength of a company and the probability of failure. Thus the law of averages operates to establish the maximum averaged liability which

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34 King Street East TORONTO

1871 1947

Confederation Life

Reports to Its Policyowners
A Record Year For 1947

Paid to living policyowners	$10,430,800
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners	4,878,761
New Business	117,072,572
Gain in Business in Force	87,645,965
Total Business in Force	788,149,270
Surplus now stands at	15,607,513

The results for the year have been most satisfactory and the Association ends 1947 with a volume of New Business and with a gain for the year and present volume of Business in Force largest in its history.

- Premium Income increased
- Cost of operation continues low
- Mortality again very low
- Surplus Position improved
- Group Welfare Plans increased in number and amount

Every policyowner is invited to attend the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at Head Office, 105 Victoria Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 24th, at 11 a.m.

A copy of the full Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated in Upper Canada 1833

FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

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Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company

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G. STUBINGTON
President and Managing Director

KENNETH THOM
General Manager of the Company

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1946

Assets
$9,955,364

Liabilities to the Public
$5,729,719

Capital
$750,000

Surplus above Capital
$3,475,644

Losses paid since organization
$89,735,184

Head Office — TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World

the insurance company can assume on each rated or non-rated group of accounts for the premium charged. Accounts which are not assigned a capital or credit rating by the mercantile agencies may be covered if the risk is regarded as acceptable by the insurance company.

With respect to the averaged limits of coverage available, the amount is related to credit ratings, and ranges from $200,000 in the case of accounts with the highest credit rating down to $250 in the case of those with the most limited credit rating down.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

If the information is available, I would like to know how many Canadian and outside companies are engaged in the automobile insurance business in Canada and the amount of such business transacted here in the past two or three years, showing also the losses incurred by these companies as well as the amount of the premiums for the whole of Canada.

—P.D., Windsor, Ont.

In 1946 there were 35 Canadian, 55 British and 84 United States and other foreign companies transacting automobile insurance in Canada under Dominion registry. The total net automobile insurance premiums written by the Canadian companies throughout Canada in that year were $14,591,674, while the net losses incurred were $7,424,644, a loss ratio of 50.88 per cent. The figures of the British companies were: Net premiums written, $9,930,701; net losses incurred, $4,958,755; loss ratio, 49.93 per cent. The figures of the United States and other foreign companies were: Net Premiums written, $9,219,019, net losses incurred, $4,894,163; loss ratio, 53.09 per cent. Total figures for 1946 of all companies were: Net premiums written, $33,741,394; net losses incurred, $17,277,582; loss ratio, 51.21 per cent. Total figures for 1945 of all companies were: net premiums written, $24,157,368; net losses incurred, $12,412,766; loss ratio, 51.38 per cent.

Europe's Revival

(*Continued from Page* 31)

island "built on coal" could hardly go short of foodstuffs and raw materials while the world was in such need of fuel.

The availability of supplies for export depends more on production than on Britain's own requirements, for these, after a certain point, have to take second place. Indeed, it is unfortunately true that after a certain amount has been produced there is not much alternative to sending a surplus abroad, because the nation's transport system cannot cope with much more heavy traffic internally.

In any case, if the Marshall Plan finally takes effect, Britain will be committed to a production this year of 211 million tons, out of which at least 6 million tons will have to be exported to the participating countries, a further 1½ million tons is intended for countries outside the Marshall Plan, and some millions is to be allocated to bunkering.

Since the output target of 200 million tons for 1947 was achieved by all but 300,000 tons, despite the various adverse conditions, there would not appear to be much difficulty in reaching an additional 11 million tons in the current year.

Statistics Confusing

Coal statistics, however, are rather confusing. The 200 million tons were scheduled for a 53-week period, whereas the 211 million tons relates to 52 weeks, necessitating a real increase of 14 million tons, about 7 per cent. It should still be quite possible, provided that the mines have some success in recruiting new labor. Many of the miners are getting old for the job, and the new intake has at times failed even to maintain the existing numbers. The target for 1947 was 730,000 workers, but the industry has persistently failed to exceed 720,000; there seems to be frankly little hope of reaching the 1948 objective of 750,000.

It is unfortunate that the Marshall Plan does not envisage the export to Britain of mining machinery in substantial quantities, for mechanization is the one hope of greatly raising production. Home-produced machinery is one of the top priorities of the nation's output, but it is not being delivered rapidly enough.

Some of the best of Britain's mines have been worked without due regard to any long-term plan, and the average cost of production, in money and effort, is correspondingly high. But there are enormous reserves at workable depth, and if only they could be exploited by mass methods the country's problems, and many of those of Europe and other countries, would be quickly solved. An increase in output not to 211 million but to, say, 250 million tons would provide so much in excess of present commitments that Britain could trade a large balance on a bilateral basis with countries all over the world.

It can certainly be said that world recovery will never be completely achieved until the international coal trade reaches something like pre-war dimensions. The shortfall is most serious in Britain and Germany, and it is not made good by the emergence of such countries as Poland as major exporters.

Nevertheless, these new large-scale producers, notably Poland and South Africa, will constitute a serious long-term threat to the British coal trade unless Britain steps up production rapidly and so satisfies her coal-hungry customers. Already British prices, at £4 or £5 a ton, compare none too favorably with those of non-American exporters, though, compared particularly with the U.S. product, British coal still has big advantages in quality.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS
from our
49TH ANNUAL REPORT

Payments to Policyholders
'46 $1,001,876.51
'47 $1,107,206.96
+10.5%

Life Insurance in Force
'46 $96,027,708.00
'47 $108,199,806.00
+12.7%

Assets
'46 $19,511,994.08
'47 $20,760,883.37
+6.4%

New Business*
'46 $14,319,826.00
'47 $17,426,275.00
+21.7%

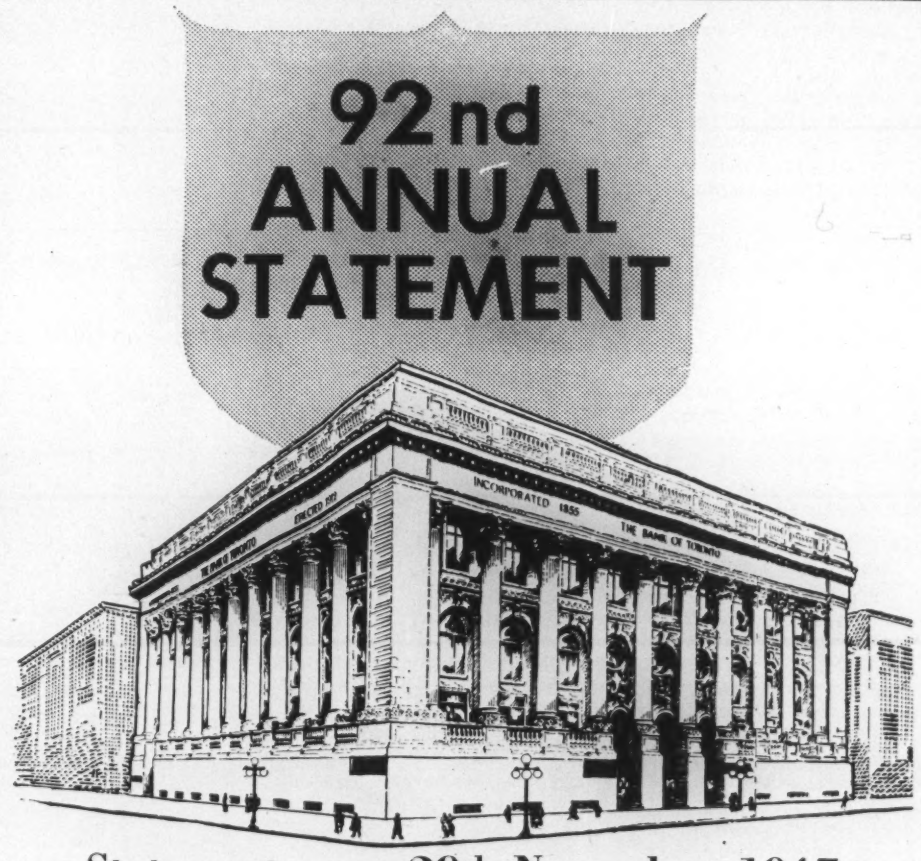
* Settled

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada

Home Office Toronto

Established 1897

92nd ANNUAL STATEMENT



Statement as on 29th November, 1947

ASSETS

Cash and Deposit with Bank of Canada		$ 49,463,160.89
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks		13,986,951.45
Deposits with Other Banks		7,089,610.03
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	not exceeding market value	187,746,530.44
Municipal and Other Securities		
Call Loans (secured)		6,772,264.00
Total Quick Assets (71.14% of total Liabilities to the Public)		$265,058,516.81
Commercial and Other Loans		114,151,368.14
Bank Premises		4,087,377.79
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		9,917,923.02
Other Assets		302,874.83
Total Assets		$393,518,060.59

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$361,718,041.25
Notes in Circulation	668,201.00
Letters of Credit as per contra	9,917,923.02
Liabilities to the public not included under foregoing heads	268,981.10
Total Liabilities to the Public	$372,573,146.37
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	180,946.64
Capital	6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	763,967.58
Total Liabilities	$393,518,060.59

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit for the year ended 29th November, 1947, before Depreciation on Bank Premises and Dominion Government Taxes—full provision for bad and doubtful debts having been made		$ 2,211,827.16
Less: Depreciation on Bank Premises and Equipment		133,532.82
		$ 2,078,294.34
Provision for Dominion Government Taxes		890,532.22
		$ 1,187,762.12
Dividends		720,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		$ 467,762.12
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1946		$ 296,205.46
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1947		$ 763,967.58

F. H. MARSH, *President.* B. S. VANSTONE, *General Manager.*

THE BANK OF TORONTO

VIGOROUS AND UNITED EFFORT NEEDED TO COMBAT INFLATION

SAYS F. H. MARSH, PRESIDENT, THE BANK OF TORONTO

Gentlemen:

I feel sure you will agree that the statement presented by the General Manager is excellent. We have had a good year, and the position built up over the past 92 years has been well maintained. The Bank of Toronto has upheld its national reputation as a friendly institution pursuing the highest ideals of good banking.

A Year of Prosperity

The past year has been one of prosperity on this continent. Yet it must be apparent to all that conditions are still abnormal. The time of complete adjustment still lies ahead. Government, industry and finance must remain on guard against the difficulties which may continue to arise from time to time.

Problems to Solve

When we compare the bleak and austere conditions in Britain, and the chaos on the continent of Europe, with our position at home, we must realize that we enjoy an unusually favored place in the world's economy. But it will require constant vigilance to preserve our nation, its systems and its freedoms.

Our chief current danger is that of being swept along with the present inflationary trend. As bankers we must discourage unwise expansion. Business must realistically appraise its own position and in selling to consumers resist the temptation to take undue advantage of the ready money which momentarily is in hand. Citizens of all ranks should confine their buying to essential purchases and wherever possible resist prices which outrage both pocket and mind. Labour, like management and capital, must see that inflation is everybody's business and that it cannot be corrected by exorbitant profits or continuous increases in wages which simply add fuel to the fire. One of the most effective remedies is to increase production without adding to costs. Labour must give full value and all other factors in production including the mechanical improvements of the war period be developed to utmost efficiency. Taxes now serve as a brake on inflation but can be justified if used to pay off the debt incurred by war. Once inflation is conquered, taxes should be substantially lowered as an incentive to business progress.

The Marshall Plan

Considering our high degree of dependence on exports, especially to the United Kingdom and continental Europe, it is plain that the rehabilitation of Europe is a matter vital to this country. Already, in gifts and loans, Canada has done a great deal to help Europe. Much of this has come from the heart, but our heads also tell us that the assistance is both practical and wise. However, the needs are so great and the problem so vast that only the United States can undertake measures sufficiently comprehensive to provide any hope of success. The Marshall Plan is an acknowledgment that nations are interdependent and that North America cannot prosper indefinitely while millions outside its borders are below the subsistence level.

Our part in the Marshall plan will largely be in helping to furnish food, textiles, machinery and supplies to nations wrecked by war. This may mean less goods for ourselves but if the materials we supply under the Marshall plan are paid for in U.S. dollars, our present financial difficulties will be to that extent relieved.

Exports

The present international trade difficulties, to which I have referred, present a challenge to Canadian businessmen. New avenues for export must be explored to a much greater extent than before the war and preferably to countries whose currency is convertible into dollars. Business leaders are alive to the importance of our export trade but it is essential that their numbers be greatly increased—and that this knowledge be spread through all ranks of business producing goods which can be exported.

The recent trade mission to South Africa and other countries, headed by the Hon. J. A. McKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in company with several prominent business men, is a first-class example of constructive co-operation on the part of government and our free business system. Another splendid effort is the coming International Trade Fair which will be held in Toronto from May 31 to June 12 this year. Over 25 nations are expected to attend to display their wares and there can be no doubt that the interchange of goods between their countries and Canada will be stimulated greatly.

Keep Canada Free

More than any other year, 1947 has helped to enlighten Canadians about the common facts of rival economic systems. More people than ever before know that socialism, whatever its claims, means regimentation of the population and a lowering of the standards of life. Even in Great Britain the Government has thought it necessary to assume complete control over every aspect of an individual's labour. Citizens now may be put to work of the Government's choosing, moved from job to job, or dismissed from factory to farm, according to the official view of what is necessary.

The result in part has been that many groups of labour in both Canada and the United States have made a decided effort to remove from positions of influence those who belong to the extreme left. It is now recognized that Communists are not true Canadians, nor are they a political party, but the agents of a form of government which is entirely foreign to our way of life.

Labour and Profit

Labour, too, is giving more study to the free enterprise system under which Canada's high standards of life have been built and maintained. Many staunch union men know that labour receives the greatest share of the consumer's dollar, that taxes get the next biggest proportion and that profits come last. Likewise, they know that it is profits which keep equipment up to date, start new companies and create new jobs. The profit incentive, as long as it is fair and just, is indispensable to progress.

Education

The advance in thinking indicated above emphasized that a remedy for many—perhaps most—of our ills is to be found through education. Out of knowledge comes understanding and a realization that each of us depends on the other. The more we know, the readier we are to practice consideration and self-denial, and to contribute our best efforts to the work before us.

This great force—education—is deserving of the all-out support of every individual and institution. Our natural resources are not enough to keep Canada high in her world place unless they are developed at the hands of an enlightened public, and expanded by experienced and capable technicians and management to the benefit of our national economy.

BANK OF TORONTO APPOINTMENTS

Promotions for executives who have spent their entire business careers in the banking profession, each of whom started in boyhood as a Junior.

F. H. Marsh

J. L. Carson

B. S. Vanstone

L. G. Gillett

F. H. Marsh, President since 1942 is appointed Chairman of the Board; **J. L. Carson,** newly appointed President, has been Vice-President and Director since 1942; **B. S. Vanstone,** General Manager since 1942 and Director for the past year, becomes Vice-President; and **L. G. Gillett,** Assistant General Manager for the last four years, now appointed General Manager.

B. S. VANSTONE, GENERAL MANAGER REPORTS RECORD NEW BUSINESS

The Ninety-second Annual Statement presented to you today can, I am confident, be regarded as in every way satisfactory.

Profits

Our earnings have been well maintained and total profits, $2,211,827, after our contribution to the Pension Fund, were actually higher by $132,708 than a year ago. However, Dominion Government taxes, $890,532, were $118,449 greater, and Depreciation on Bank Premises and Equipment, $133,532, was also up $20,955. After these deductions the net amount available for shareholders was $1,187,762, a decrease from last year of $6,696.

Dividends paid during the year at the rate of $1.20 per share (the equivalent of 3.44% on the shareholders' funds consisting of Capital, Reserve Fund and Profit and Loss Account) totalled $720,000, leaving a balance of $467,762 carried forward to Profit and Loss Account. In relation to our Paid-Up Capital, $6,000,000, our Reserve Fund and Profit and Loss Account now total $14,763,967, a position of which we may well be proud.

Total Assets

Total assets, $393,000,000, have increased over $25,000,000 from a year ago and are the highest in the Bank's history.

Current Loans

In the past 12 months we have continued to share to a very satisfactory extent in the general growth of Business and Current Loans at $112,000,000 are higher by $30,000,000—over 30%.

Deposits

Our deposits from the public now exceed $337,000,000, an all-time high, over $33,000,000 more than a year ago. Deposits bearing interest $234,000,000, have increased $25,000,000 and those not bearing interest, $103,000,000, are $8,000,000 higher. In the past five years our interest-bearing deposits have increased over 150%.

Branches

We opened 15 new offices during the year and now have a total of 200 branches, an increase of 25 in the past two years.

Staff

We now have a staff of 2,076, 172 more than a year ago and 948 more than in 1939. Of the total, 931 are women. In the past year they have performed their duties well and faithfully and I am particularly pleased at this time to pay tribute to their loyalty and efficiency, an asset which does not appear in our Balance Sheet but which we value highly.

With the mounting cost of living it is not easy for many of our employees, particularly the younger men with family responsibilities, to carry on without strain. We have a full realization of their problem and since the lifting of salary controls have done what we could to meet the situation by increased salaries, bonuses and living allowances. That what has been done in this regard is acceptable is indicated by their co-operation and whole-hearted effort.

Security and Service

Internationally, our Banks have always been well regarded and I feel that in Canada, as a result perhaps of their services through the war years, they stand higher in public favor than ever before. We may well be proud of our banking system and in my opinion we are remiss if ever we lose an opportunity to defend it.

The next few years will further test our abilities and resourcefulness but we believe that The Bank of Toronto, on the strength of its position and the character of service it renders, stands unsurpassed in a banking system that over the years has met successfully every test to which it has been subjected.

I would be the last to claim that in any way our institution approaches perfection. Nevertheless, perfection must always be our goal as we in The Bank of Toronto strive towards a complete understanding of the problems brought to us with the hope that as we solve them we shall render a continually improving service to an ever widening circle of friends.